AIR OPERATIONS
For
AFATDS V6.3.1.0

FINAL

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REVISION STATUS SHEET
FOR

AIR OPERATIONS
FOR
AFATDS V6.3.1.0

Rev.	Date	Description of Change
Final	31 Oct 02	TB 11-70250354010-4, replaces all prior Job Aids or Technical Bulletins that were related to AFATDS Air Operations. This version incorporates new V6.3.1.0 functionality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How to Use This Manual.

Use. This manual is intended for use as a detailed reference for specific tasks performed at the BCD, TACC, ASOC, DASC AFATDS or subordinate FSE/FSCC conducting air operations.
1. **Design**. The manual is constructed in chapters related to specific task areas and functions that the AFATDS operator must perform. These chapters are:
    a.   **Chapter 1. Prepare the AFATDS to conduct Air Operations.** Chapter 1 provides AFATDS communications setup with TBMCS units to conduct air operations.
    b.   **Chapter 2. The ATO Cycle**. Chapter 2 describes the AFATDS process for creating and submitting target nominations and reception and dissemination of the Air Tasking Order and Airspace Control Order.
    c.   **Chapter 3. Immediate Air Missions.** Chapter 3 details procedures for the execution of immediate air support requests. The process is described for each echelon acting on the thread.
    d.   **Chapter 4. Non-Fires Missions.** Chapter 4 describes the entries and output message results for non-fires air requests.
2. **Conventions used in this publication.** This publication is procedure oriented. Where appropriate, fundamental information is provided at the beginning of the chapter that supports the tasks that follow. This information is in paragraph form. Specific tasks that follow are, for the most part standalone and complete.

Procedure DB1: Display the Current Situation		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Situation > Current.	The Current menu bar displays and a Current tab is added to the AFATDS map.
NOTE		
The first time the AFATDS tab map displayed, the World Vector Shoreline map displays the entire world. After a database is constructed and the Current situation is displayed, the map is scaled to and centered on data stored in the Map, Map Setup window. See Procedure DB2 for details.		

1) **Mission Tasks** involve the interaction of multiple stations. In these tasks, the AFATDS portion is detailed while the actions of other stations are descriptive only. Below is an example:

Procedure IM2: Process an Immediate Mission			
Step	**Station**	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	*Set-up (accomplished before operations begin at each station):*		
a.	Intermediate FSE/FSCC	Attack analysis level:	FS System
1)		Unit data	Has ASOC/DASC unit distributed from ASOC/DASC AFATDS.

2) Description Tasks provide information concerning windows and are related to AFATDS output. These tasks are designed to inform the operator of information provided by to the AFATDS. Below is an example.

Step	Figure 5-1 Number or Element	Description
		Table 5-1. The ASL Window
A	1	The Target Lists Pane of the ASL window displays all targets lists currently stored at the AFATDS. These are divided into folders for each plan (in this case, Current and SOP).
B		Each plan has a switch that expands the view, displaying more detailed data. Left clicking the switch on a plan turns the switch to point down and displays target list folders. Clicking a target list folder displays individual targets in the list as documents, vice folders. Clicking a downward-pointing switch changes the display to the next lesser degree of detail, progressively closing lists displayed.

Fonts. Fonts are used to indicate information as follows:

1) *Italics are used to provide notes and directions.*

2)   > Denotes successive selections when opening AFATDS windows. (AFATDS Current Toolbar > Mission Processing > Mission Routing > Air Mission Routing**)**

Chapter 1.
Prepare the AFATDS to Conduct Air Operations.

Section I

General. This chapter provides detailed procedures for establishing communications with TBMCS units to conduct air operations.

1. **How to use this chapter.** This chapter provides step-by-step procedures to prepare the AFATDS for air operations. These procedures support the flow of planned and immediate air mission data described in chapters 2 and 3.
2. **Information flow**. The procedures contained in this chapter support the following information flow:
    a. **Geometry and unit data**. The flow of geometry (as USMTF SPRT.GEOM messages) and unit data (as USMTF AFU.FUS messages) to TBMCS is supported by data distribution.
    b. **Planned air mission nominations.** Planned air mission information is supported by the use of air mission routing. This process allows subordinate FSE/FSCCs to transmit AFATDS Air Support Lists upward through echelons. At the BCD/TACC AFATDS these are transmitted to TBMCS as D670 AIRSUPREQ messages. The ATO received from the TBMCS at the BCD/TACC AFATDS is automatically transmitted as updates to the ASL received from the supported FSE. The ACO is transmitted as individual AFATDS geometries via AFATDS data distribution setup.
    c. **Immediate air mission processing**. Immediate air missions are processed through the force based on the level of AFATDS attack analysis, air mission routing and FS System Attack Parameters guidance.
3. **Additional database information.** The procedures described in this chapter assume that unit data, except for the BCD/TACC and TBMCS, and geometry are received from the supported force or via the ACO (air corridors only).

Section II.

P1. Construct TACC/BCD Unit Data.

Conditions: AFATDS unit data is required to provide AFATDS with details of the unit for communications and display. This Procedure begins with current situation displayed**.**

Procedure P1: Construct TACC/BCD Unit Data.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Units > New.	The Create New Unit window displays.
NOTE *The Create New Unit window lists all units in the Master Unit List that are not stored in the current situation as units. This list can be extremely long. The list can be reduced to more manageable size by selecting the Filter button and sorting by unit name, device type or master unit list number.*		
2.	Click the name of the TACC/BCD in the Unit ID list.	The name highlights.
3.	Click Unit Type button and select the Other.	

	P1: Construct TACC/BCD Unit Data (Cont).	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
4.	Click OK.	The Unit ID window displays.
5.	Complete the Identification section:	
a.	Click Service and select the branch of service.	Information is used in some AFATDS message interfaces and planning processes.
b.	Click Role and select FSE.	
c.	Click Echelon and select Section (TACC) or Detachment (BCD).	Used to construct map symbol and to determine unit size in mission processing.
d.	Click Function and select the desired unit type.	For the TACC, select Marine Aircraft Unit; For the BCD, select Supported ARFOR type (i.e. 1st BCD selects Airborne Infantry when supporting 18th Airborne Corps)**.**
e.	Click in the Lower Echelon ID: field and type the unit ID.	This becomes the label on the upper right of the unit's map symbol and is case sensitive.
f.	Click in the Higher Echelon ID: and enter the higher HQ ID.	This becomes the label on the lower right of the unit's map symbol and is case sensitive.
6.	Complete the Current Location section:	
a.	Click in the Current Location field and type the starting location. To enter an UTM.	Type the complete coordinates in the form H EEEEE LLL NNNNN AAAA GGG where H is the higher order easting, EEEEE is the short easting coordinate, LLL is the higher order northing, NNNNN is the short northing coordinate, AAAA is the altitude in meters and GGG is the grid zone.
	To enter an LAT/LONG.	Point in the location field(s). Simultaneously press <SHIFT> and right click to change the input form of the location fields. Repeat this process to change the form to MGRS. Type the latitude and longitude to the nearest 0.1 seconds.
	To enter MGRS:	Point in the location field(s). Simultaneously press <SHIFT> and right click to change the input form of the location fields. Repeat these steps to change the form to MGRS. Type the location in the form GGXSSEEEEENNNNN where GG is the grid zone number, X is the grid zone letter, SS is the 100,000 meter square, EEEEE is the five digit easting and NNNNN is the five digit northing.

P1: Construct TACC/BCD Unit Data (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
b.	Click on Datum and enter the datum of the map used by the unit.	WGS 84 is used when AFATDS processes fire missions. Units built specifying other Datum's will have their coordinates converted to WGS 84 when location data is received.
c.	Click on the General Data file in General folder on upper left of the window.	General Unit information data appears in the Unit ID window.
7.	Complete the Command Support section. This data must be edited after the command unit has been stored in the AFATDS database.	Careful consideration should be given when entering the Command Support relationship information. It can impact both fire mission processing and Data distribution if default list are used.
8.	Complete the Status section:	
a.	Click on Operational Status and select Ready.	Ready is reported if the unit is capable of receiving and executing fire missions otherwise, Out of Action should be entered.
b.	Click on the Detailed Data file in Detail folder on upper left of the window.	Detailed Unit information data appears in the Unit ID window.
9.	Complete Detailed Data section for other type units.	
a.	There is no data on the Detailed Unit information of another type unit that is required for entry.	
b.	Go to step 10.	
10.	Click OK.	The UNIT ID window closes and the unit data is stored.

P2. Construct TBMCS Unit Data

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is powered with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed construct a TBMCS unit data.

P2: Construct TBMCS Unit Data.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Units > New.	The Create New Unit window displays.

P2: Construct TBMCS Unit Data (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
	NOTE *The Create New Unit window lists all units in the Master Unit List that are not stored in the current situation as units. This list can be extremely long. The list can be reduced to more manageable size by selecting the Filter button and sorting by unit name, device type or master unit list number.*	
2.	Click the name of the TBMCS in the Unit ID list.	The name highlights. Ensure the correct TBMCS device type is selected. TBMCS or TBMCS00.
3.	Click Unit Type button and select the Air.	
4.	Click OK.	The Unit ID: window displays.
5.	Complete the Identification section:	
a.	Click Service and select the branch of service.	Information is used in some AFATDS message interfaces and planning processes. USMC for TACC/DASC Navy for Crisis JFACC USAF for AOC/ASOC
b.	Click Role and select Unit.	
c.	Click Echelon and select appropriate echelon for the TBMCS unit being constructed.	Used to construct map symbol and to determine unit size in mission processing.
d.	Click Function and select the desired unit type.	For the TACC/DASC, select Marine Aircraft Unit. For the AOC/ASOC, select Aircraft Fixed Wing.
e.	Click in the Lower Echelon ID: field and type the unit ID.	This becomes the label on the upper right of the unit's map symbol and is case sensitive.
f.	Click in the Higher Echelon ID: and enter the higher HQ ID.	This becomes the label on the lower right of the unit's map symbol and is case sensitive.
6.	Complete the Current Location section:	

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	**P2: Construct TBMCS Unit Data (cont).**	
a.	Click in the Current Location field and type the starting location.	
	To enter an UTM.	Type the complete coordinates in the form H EEEEE LLL NNNNN AAAA GGG where H is the higher order easting, EEEEE is the short easting coordinate, LLL is the higher order northing, NNNNN is the short northing coordinate, AAAA is the altitude in meters and GGG is the grid zone.

Point in the location field(s). Simultaneously press <SHIFT> and right click to change the input form of the location fields. Repeat this process to change the form to MGRS. |
| | To enter an LAT/LONG. | Type the latitude and longitude to the nearest 0.1 seconds.

Point in the location field(s). Simultaneously press <SHIFT> and right click to change the input form of the location fields. Repeat these steps to change the form to MGRS. |
	To enter MGRS:	Type the location in the form GGXSSEEEEENNNNN where GG is the grid zone number, X is the grid zone letter, SS is the 100,000 meter square, EEEEE is the five digit easting and NNNNN is the five digit northing.
b.	Click on Datum and enter the datum of the map used by the unit.	WGS 84 is used when AFATDS processes fire missions. Units built specifying other Datum's will have their coordinates converted to WGS 84 when location data is received.
c.	Click on the General Data file in General folder on upper left of the window.	General Unit information data appears in the Unit ID window.
7.	Complete the Command Support section*.* This data must be edited after the command unit has been stored in the AFATDS database.	Careful consideration should be given when entering the Command Support relationship information.

It can impact both fire mission processing and Data distribution if default list are used. |
8.	Complete the Status section:	
a.	Click on Operational Status and select Ready.	Ready is reported if the unit is capable of receiving and executing fire missions. Otherwise, Out of Action should be entered.
b.	Click on the Detailed Data file in Detail folder on upper left of the window.	Detailed Unit information data appears in the Unit ID window.

	P2: Construct TBMCS Unit Data (cont).	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
9.	Complete Detailed Data section for other type units.	
a.	Input the Response time for the unit.	
b.	Input the Mission Saturation for the unit.	
c.	Input checkmarks into the appropriate Ammunition Available Types displayed.	
10.	Click OK.	The UNIT ID window closes and the unit data is stored.

P3. Establish Air Mission Routing and Intervention Point Criteria for Immediate Air Missions.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish preplanned and immediate air mission routing.

	P3. Establish Air Mission Routing and Intervention Point Criteria for Immediate Air Missions.	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the AFATDS Current menu bar, click Mission Processing > Mission Routing > Air Mission Routing.	The Air Mission Routing window displays.
2.	From the air mission routing window select the Preplanned Air Request Routing Preplanned Requests(s): button and select the unit ID of the TBMCS.	The unit ID displays. This will be the unit that the AFATDS will transmit the Air Support List preplanned targets to.
3.	From the air mission routing window select Immediate Air Request Routing Close Air Support, Air Interdiction, Air Lift/Drop, Assault Support, EW, Medevac, RECCE: buttons and select the unit ID of the TBMCS.	The unit ID displays. For example the BCD would select Immediate AI to be routed to the AOC TBMCS. The Corps FSE would select that all Immediate CAS be routed to its supporting ASOC.
4.	From the Air Mission Routing window place checkmarks in the IP box for the Immediate Close Air Support, Air Interdiction, Air Lift/Drop, Assault Support, EW, Medevac, RECCE: buttons that the operator wishes displayed in his IP or Air Mission Information Icon if requested.	
5.	Click OK.	The Air Mission Routing window closes.

P4. Establish ASR Number Block.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish the ASR Number Block.

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P4: Establish ASR Number Block.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the Current menu bar, click Targets > ASR Numbering.	The ASR Numbers window displays.
2.	From the ASR Numbers window. Select the first field in the From: column and type the first ASR number of the unit's block.	The ASR number is typed in the form AAA111 where AAA are letters and 111 are three digits. As an example AKS001.
3.	From the ASR Numbers window. Select the first field in the To: column and type the last target number of the unit's target block.	The last number is typed in the form 000 where 999 are the three digits of the ASR number. The three-letter portion is assumed to be the same as for the first number in the block. As an example 999.

4.	From the ASR Numbers window select either the Mission Type
	
	or
	
	ATO Day radial
		Selecting the Mission type radial will add a 2-digit number to the beginning of the ASR block specified in the From: field. This will assist the operator in identifying at a glance what type of mission the Air Support Request is.
		The Mission numbers are:
		   01 Air Interdiction (AI)
		   02 Close Air Support (CAS)
		   03 Assault Support
		   04 Electronic Warfare (EW)
		   05 Reconnaissance (RECCE)
		   06 Airlift / Airdrop
		   07 Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC)
		
		Selecting the ATO Day radial will place a 2-digit alphanumeric code before the ASR block. This number will be the ATO Day number that is associated and input with an ASL when it is created.
		For example ATO AD will actually be the first day the ARFOR/MARFOR request air from the AOC so the units will input 01 on the ASL ATO Day field. When the first request is built on the ASL it would be ASR 01AKS001.
		If the ASL ATO Day field was entered as AD when it was built then the first ASR would be ADAKS001

NOTE *A fire mission with an accepted recommendation of air with no ASL covering the DTG the mission was requested in will default to the following ASL number. CUAKS001. CU being the default ATO Day input into the ASR numbering system and standing for current.*		

P4: Establish ASR Number Block (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
5.	Select Enable Alert	By placing a checkmark in the Enable Alert field the operator will receive an alert when the ASR number reach the operator specified percentage in the Alert Threshold field. This is enabled only when the operator places a percentage in the Alert Threshold field.
6.	Select Recycle Numbers	By placing a checkmark in this box the ASR numbers no longer associated with a target will be reused. The operator will receive an alert when this occurs.
7.	Click OK.	The ASR Numbers window closes.

P5. Establish System Attack Parameters.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish the unit to process air mission in the system attack parameters.

P5: Establish System Attack Parameters.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the AFATDS Current menu bar, select the GU folder icon. Or Select Guidances > Workspace	The Guidance Workspace window displays.
a.	From the Guidance Workspace window select the System Attack Parameters subfolder from the System Preference and Restrictions Folder.	The FS System Attack Parameters window displays.
2.	From the FS System Attack Parameters window select the Route to field next to the Air text. Drop down menu displays highlight select…	The Select unit window displays. In order for the unit to be selectable it must exist on the current situation graphics. Placing units in the System Attack Parameter allows the units to receive mission without requiring detailed data on the unit regardless of level of system analysis at the OPFAC.
a.	From the Select unit window highlight the unit that will be that will process all of your OPFACS air missions and select OK.	Unit appears in the Route to field of the FS System Attack Parameters window.
b.	From the FS System Attack Parameters window input the Response time of the unit.	Response time (min) field is limited from 1 to 60 min and is used in mission processing if a time is entered.

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P5: Establish System Attack Parameters (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
c.	From the FS System Attack Parameters window input the units Saturation.	Saturation is the maximum number of missions the unit is capable of handling at one time. Legal values are 1 to 999 or blank.
d.	Range Capability, operator selects Geometry or Distance (m).	Allows the operator to establish the range capability for the system for fire mission processing. Defaults to Geometry. Geometry enables the second drop down box so when selected will display the Select Geometry window. The select geometry window allows the operator to specify either a friendly or enemy area that the weapon system will be considered range capable for. For Example a FSE REAR could place the FSE MAIN as its Air unit and specify the Rear Battle Area as range capable for any air request. Distance legal values are 1 to 9,999,999 meters or blank. This distance is determined from the FLOT (Forward Line of Troops).
NOTE		
A unit that is placed in the FS System Attack Parameters for Air will be the unit that the active mission Friendly firing vector (bold blue line) will originate from. For Example if a Battalion FSE/FSCC places its Brigade FSE/FSCC in the Air SAP, when an immediate CAS mission is sent to the Brigade a Friendly Firing Vectors will be displayed from the Brigade FSE/FSCC icon to the active target in the current Situation.		
3.	From the FS System Attack Parameter window select OK.	FS System Attack Parameters closes data input is saved and used for mission processing.

P6. Establish FS System Buffer Distance for Air.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish the FS System Buffer Distance for Air.

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P6: Establish FS System buffer distance for Air.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the AFATDS Current menu bar, select the GU folder icon. or Select Guidances > Workspace	The Guidance Workspace window displays.

P6: Establish FS System buffer distance for Air (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
a.	From the Guidance Workspace window select the FS System Buffer Distances subfolder from the System Preference and Restrictions Folder.	The FS System Buffer Distances window displays.
2.	From the FS System Buffer Distances window input the distance in meters to be used for Air.	Careful consideration should be given when entering this distance. A 1000lb bomb is not the same as a 500lb bomb. The buffer distance s used during geometry (FSCM and boundaries) checks.

P7. Establish Air Support (Fixed- wing) Attack Methods.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish the ASR Number Block.

P7: Establish Air Support (Fixed- wing) Attack Methods.		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1.	From the AFATDS Current menu bar, select the GU folder icon. or Select Guidances > Workspace	The Guidance Workspace window displays.
a.	From the Guidances Workspace window select the Attack Methods sub folder from the Air Support (fixed-wing) folder.	The Air Attack Methods Table displays.
2.	From the Air Attack Methods Table the operator pair's air munitions with target types.	
a.	From the Air Attack Methods table select the Target Category drop down menu. Select the appropriate Target Category.	Dependant upon the Target Category selection the Target types will change.
b.	Under the FIRST CHOICE and SECOND CHOICE fields input the Munition type and number of rounds required to attack the Target Type in the left column.	These munitions/target pairings will be used for mission processing. Repeat step 2 a and b until all target types are paired with a munition.
NOTE		
The Air Attack Methods table is referred to during mission processing with AFATDS. The munition is sent in the request this however does not guarantee that the operator will receive the requested munition.		

P8. Establish Air Munition Attack Restrictions

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed. Establish Air Attack Restrictions.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
P8: Establish Air Attack Restrictions.	
1.	From the AFATDS Current menu bar, select the GU folder icon. or Select Guidances > Workspace.	The Guidance Workspace window displays.
a.	From the Guidances Workspace window select the Munition Restrictions sub folder from the System Preference and Restrictions folder.	The FS Systems Restrictions List displays.
2.	From the FS Systems Restrictions List window Select Add.	The FS Munitions Window displays.
a.	From the FS Munitions window select the FS System dropdown box and select Air.	
b.	From the FS Munitions window select the Munition Category dropdown box and select a Air Munition you wish to restrict from use.	For example the Div FSE/ME? FSCC does not want any cluster munitions to be dropped 12 km forward of the FLOT.
c.	Minimum Target size can be specified	Radius (m) Length (m) Width (m)
d.	Minimum Distance from the FLOT	99,999 (m) is max distance that can be input into this field.
e.	Min Target Strength	
f.	Max TLE	
g.	Max rounds/Max volleys	
h.	Countermeasures	Targets checked with the countermeasure type will be excluded from attack.
i.	Environmental	Targets checked with the environmental type will be excluded from attack.
3.	From the FS Munitions Restrictions window select OK.	

A communications configuration is a complete communications plan that contains both network information and address data for destination units. Multiple communications networks and destination units can be included. AFATDS allows the construction and storage of up to 99 communications configurations for planning purposes. One of these is selected as the "current" communications configuration. This is the communications plan that currently in operation. Creation of the communications configuration is a multi-step process. Some steps may be omitted depending upon the contents of the communications configuration.

P9. Create a Planned Communications Configuration.

Conditions: Given a AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started and activated create and implement a communications configuration.

P9. Create a Planned Communications Configuration.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the Main Menu Bar, Click System > Configuration, Communications > Planned…	The Select Comm Configuration window displays.
2.	From the Select Comm configuration window Click Options > New.	The Planned Networks window displays.
3.	Type a unique name for the communications configuration in the Configuration field.	The name appears in the field.
4.	Click OK.	The Select Comm Configuration window displays.
5.	On the Planned Networks window, click the name of the new configuration in the Planned Configurations list.	The configuration name highlights.
6.	Click Options > Edit.	The Planned Networks window displays.
NOTE		
Information Required to Establish a LAN network *Your AFATDS Master Unit List entry: Requires only Unit ID, Unit Number, ACCS Alias and Device Type.* *Your AFATDS Unit Data Must be stored in the Current Situation Units* *See procedure DB1 and DB2.* *Network Information The IP address and hostname of your computer on the LAN network. These must both be different than the hostnames and IP addresses assigned to the Primary LAN during software loading or any other LAN.*		
7.	On the Planned Networks window, click the Network.	The configuration name highlights.
8.	Click Options > Edit	The Planned Networks window displays.
9.	Click Network > New IP	The IP Network Information window displays.

| **P9. Create a Planned Communications Configuration (cont).** |||
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
10.	From the Network Information window enter the following:	
a.	Network Name	1 to 16-character network name with no spaces.
b.	Security	Establishes level of security for message transmission. Attempts to transmit data on a clear net to a AFATDS/AFATDS on s secure net causes a Transmission Failure at the sender and a comm alert at the receiver indicating "Clear data received on (net name)." Defaults to Secure, clear can be selected.
c.	Adapter	Allow defaulting to Ethernet.
d.	Hostname	Type the host name of the AFATDS on this net. Note: this hostname must be different from that entered during software load from cdrom and different from any PKG 11 or JVMF TCIM net hostname assigned on any other channel.
e.	Domain	Type the fully qualified domain name (e.g., icorp.army.smil). The comm plan or S/G/J-6 should determine if this is required and the value to enter.
f.	Local IP Address	Type the IP address of the AFATDS on this net. This address must not be in the same subnet as the IP address entered during software load or any IP address on any PKG 11 or JVMF TCIM net.
g.	Subnet Mask	The subnet mask determined what part of the IP address represents the network and what part represents the computer's address. This defaults based on the values entered in the IP address and can be edited.
h.	Router IP address	If a router or gateway is assigned to the network, type the address of the router.
11.	Click OK.	The IP Network Information window closes and the Planned Networks window is displayed.
12.	On the Planned Networks window, click the Options, Destination Units.	The Communications Unit Configuration window displays.
a.	Click Options > Add Unit	The Select List window displays. Access to the contents of the Master Unit List and all operator created distribution lists is provided.
b.	Select the list on which the desired destination units are found and click OK.	The Net Channel Settings window displays.

P9. Create a Planned Communications Configuration (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
c.	Click on the desired unit(s) to be added as destination(s).	The unit(s) name(s) highlight(s).
d.	Click OK.	The unit(s) are added to the Communications Unit Configuration Destination Unit ID column with a red gumball in the Active Route Column
13.	For each unit added, perform the following:	
a.	Click the unit ID.	The name is enclosed in a blue box.
b.	Click Options, Edit Routes	The Edit Routes window displays.
c.	Enter the following:	
1)	Direct/Indirect.	Defines the route as point to point (direct) or a relay through another station (indirect).
2)	Via.	For a direct route, displays the Select Network window and allows selection of the network on which communications with the destination are established. For an indirect route, displays the Select Unit window and allows selection of the relaying unit. For a direct route, go to step 3). For an indirect route, go to step 7.
*NOTE:* *AFATDS does not require addressing information for indirect routes. AFATDS uses the address information assigned to the relaying station to automatically assign correct address information for relayed messages.*	
3)	Hostname.	Type the hostname of the destination.
4)	Address.	Type the IP address of the destination.
5)	For the TBMCS only, User ID	Type the user name of the IRIS mail server. This defaults to BROKER but may differ depending on IRIS setup.
*NOTE* *Repeat steps 1) through 3) for a secondary and tertiary route if these are to be built. AFATDS will transition to the next route if the preceding route communications fail. AFATDS transitions to the preceding route if a communication is received via that route or if the operator selects (e.g., clicking Options, Activate Primary).*	
14.	Click OK.	The Communications Unit Configuration window closes and the Planned Network window displays.

P10. Implement a Planned Communications Configuration.

Conditions: Given a AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started and activated implement a planned communications configuration.

P10. Implement a Planned Communications Configuration.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the Main Menu bar, click Situations, > Configuration > Communications > Current.	The Current Networks window displays.
a.	From the Select Comm configuration window Click Options > Select New Current.	The Select Comm Configuration window displays.
b.	Click on the name of the configuration to be put into use and click OK.	The Select Comm Configuration window closes and the Current Networks window displays with the networks of the new current communications configuration. The network selected should be the one built using procedure P9.
Note		
Selecting control, All Off before the existing communications configuration can be replaced, must disable all networks.		
2.	On the Current Networks window, click Network > Assign Channels	The Net Channel Assignment window displays.
a.	Click the name of a network in the Unassigned Networks list.	The network name highlights.
b.	Click the LAN channel to which the network is to be in the Workstation Channel list.	The channel highlights and up and down pointing arrows appears.
NOTE		
Up to four networks can be assigned to each LAN channel (Primary and secondary). Before assignment of any LAN networks, the Net Channel Assignment window displays a single Primary LAN assigned with a network (defaulted at boot up using the hostname and IP address entered during software load). A second Primary LAN channel is listed as available. A single Secondary LAN is also available. If an assignment of a network is made to either of the LAN channels, a new available channel is displayed until four assignments are made.		
c.	Click the down pointing arrow.	The selected network is assigned to the selected channel.
d.	Click OK.	The Net Channel Assignment window closes.
3.	To turn the network on. On the Current Networks window, click the desired Network name.	The Network name highlights.

P10. Implement a Planned Communications Configuration (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
a.	Click Control. On	The Network Status column displays Enabled.
4.	To assign a default router (gateway) for a LAN network. On the Current Networks window, click the IP Network name.	The Network name highlights.
a.	Click Network, Add Default.	The Default Route column changes from N/A or No to Yes.
5.	On the Current Networks window, click Options, Save.	The Saved field changes from No to Yes.

P11. Test Connectivity with TBMCS using a Ping.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with Current communications configuration active test connectivity with TBMCS using a Ping.

P11. Test Connectivity with TBMCS using a Ping.		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1	Send the ping.	
a.	On the lower menu bar, click Start > AFATDS > AFATDS Functions > Unix Ping.	The Unix Ping window displays.
b.	From the Unix Ping window select the Host name or IP Address window radial.	If the Hostname window is selected the operator must have provided the host name in the Edit routes portion of the comms. If the IP Address is selected the operator inputs the IP of the TBMCS.
c.	In the Unix Ping window select the Ping button.	A ping message is transmitted to the TBMCS IRIS. The IRIS workstation automatically responds. The operator at the IRIS workstation is not required to take action and will not be aware that his workstation has been pinged.
2	Determine the result of a test message.	
a.	A successful test is indicated by the text (hostname of the IRIS/ IP Address) is alive.	Operator attempts Procedure P12.

P11. Test Connectivity with TBMCS using a Ping (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
b.	An unsuccessful test is indicated by the test no answer from (*hostname of the IRIS)*	Review communications setup as indicated in procedure C1. Verify all entries of the network and TBMCS route at AFATDS and TBMCS. Verify LAN cabling. Re-test after any fixes. If the ping continues to fail contact network personnel.
3	When testing is complete repeat steps 1 to 2 above.	

NOTE
This procedure tests the physical connection and computer-to-computer communications between the AFATDS computer and TBMCS. Carrying out this procedure successfully indicates the AFATDS and the TBMCS IRIS mail server can "see" each other on the network and possess a communications path. A successful ping does not indicate that communications are completely established. However, an unsuccessful ping indicates with either the physical connection (LAN connection through hardware) or addressing is incorrect.

P12. Send Communications Checks.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active send communications checks.

P12. Send Communications Checks.		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1.	From the Main Menu Bar select System > Configuration > Communications > Current. Click Options > Destination Units. Or From the AFATDS Current toolbar select the Destination Units Icon (Three arrow pointing to three boxes).	The Current Networks window displays. The Communications Unit Configuration window displays. The Communications Unit Configuration window displays.
2.	To send a test message to a destination unit select the unit name.	A blue box appears around the unit name. Test Message drop down box and Send Test Message button enable.
b.	Select the Send Test Message button.	The test message is transmitted.
c.	To test all destinations on a given net select a unit on the net to be tested. Select the Test Message drop down menu > All Direct Via Net.	A blue box appears around the unit name. Test messages are sent to all destinations on the net associated with the selected unit.

P12. Send Communications Checks (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
d.	To test all destinations for which communications are relayed through another destination	
e.	Click the name of the relaying unit.	A blue box appears around the unit name.
f.	Select the Test Message drop down menu > All Indirect Via Unit.	Test messages are relayed through the destination to all indirect destinations associated with the unit selected.
2.	Determine the result of a test message. Click the Test Message Status window.	The Test Message Status window displays.

NOTE

Each unit tested displays a row on the Test Message Status window. The status associated with the unit is initially "Pending." The status will eventually change to "Successful" or "Failed." The window does not refresh automatically. The operator must click the Refresh button to display changes. It is recommended that clicking that row and selecting the Delete button delete successful tests. This action not only refreshes the display but also leaves only those units that require troubleshooting communications. The IRIS mail server at TBMCS receives a GENADMIN message with text THIS IS A CTAPS TEST MESSAGE ORIGINATED AT AN AFATDS UNIT! for each test message sent.

Chapter 2.
Air Tasking Order Cycle.

How to use this chapter. Chapter 2 describes the air tasking order cycle as it applies to AFATDS.
- Section I provides an overview of the air targeting, air nomination and ATO cycle. This provides a "roadmap" of the process.
- Section II. Describes, in detail, the steps executed at all stations to nominate targets and receive the products of the ATO cycle, the ATO and the ACO.
- Section III. This section describes the uses of the Air Support List (ASL) window. This is useful in determining how to manipulate the display of data.

Section I. Overview of the ATO Cycle

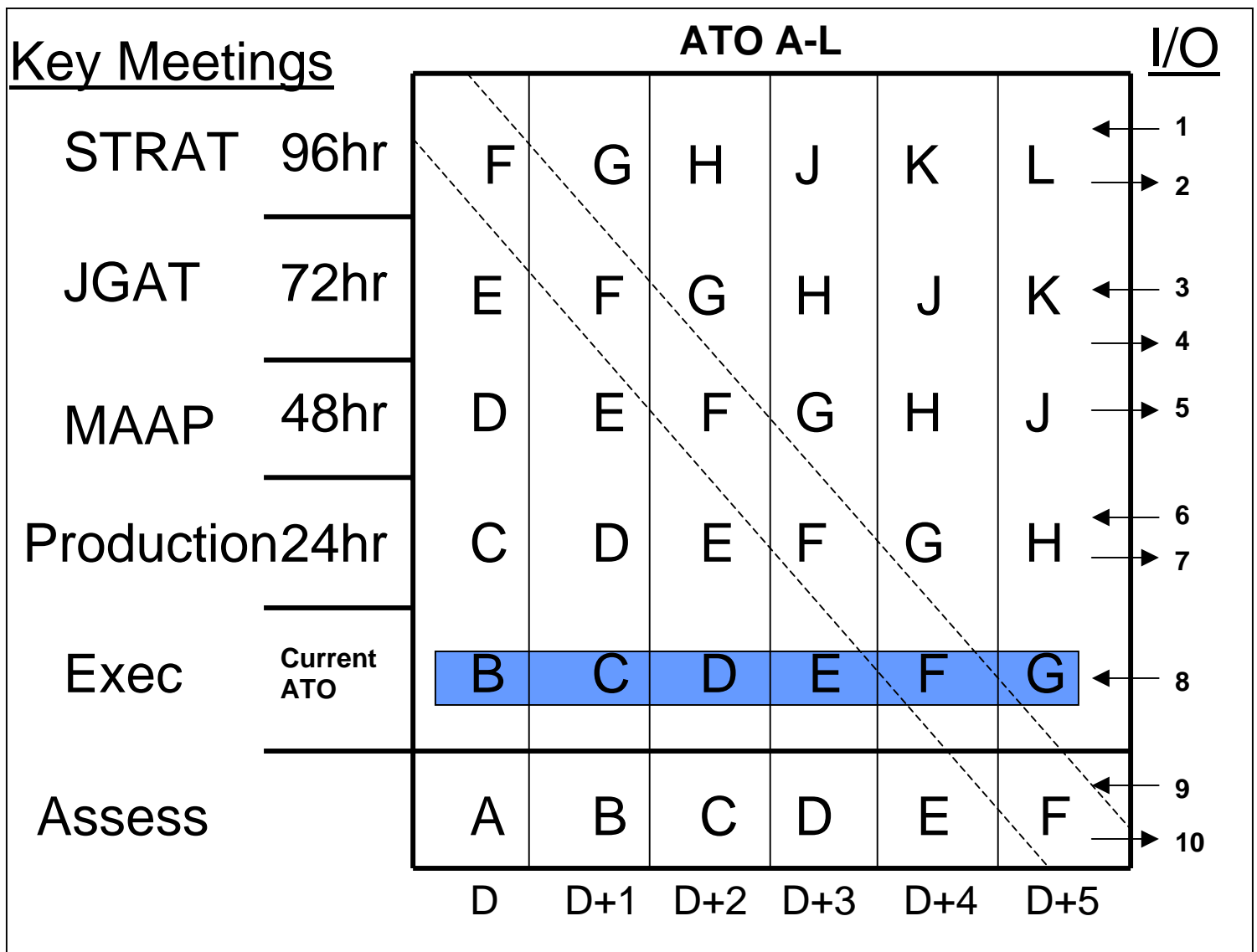| Key Meetings		ATO A-L						I/O
STRAT	96hr	F	G	H	J	K	L	1 / 2
JGAT	72hr	E	F	G	H	J	K	3 / 4
MAAP	48hr	D	E	F	G	H	J	5
Production	24hr	C	D	E	F	G	H	6 / 7
Exec	Current ATO	B	C	D	E	F	G	8
Assess		A	B	C	D	E	F	9 / 10
		D	D+1	D+2	D+3	D+4	D+5	

Figure 2-1
ATO Cycle Overview

ATO Cycle Review

Figure 2-1 depicts a 24-hour ATO cycle in an Air Operations Center (AOC). The left column lists the key meetings that occur in the AOC. The Strategy Meeting (STRAT) is where the components have input on the development of JFACC Guidance used to prioritize air support request. The Joint Guidance Apportionment and Targeting meeting (JGAT) determines which nominations from the Candidate Target List (CTL) will be placed on the Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) using the JFACC guidance for that air day.

The Master Air Attack Planning (MAAP) matches mission planning expertise to approved JIPTL nominations (i.e. Air Interdiction Targets are given to F-15/16/117 pilots to plan for attack). The output of the MAAP is a worksheet used by the ATO Production Cell to build the Air Operations Data Base (AODB).

The ATO/ACO are only snapshots in time of the AODB. To the right of the meetings are time frames 96 to 24 hours these are a time reference from the execution day of the ATO under development. At the bottom of the table is the Air Day (D to D+6) representing a 24-hour period.

The numbers to the far right represent a input or output to the nominating AFATDS OPFACS in the air chain. If the AFATDS operator were working on "D" day then ATO A would be in assessment, ATO B in execution, ATO C in production and should be released several hours prior to execution, ATO D would be in the MAAP process, ATO E in the JGAT and ATO F in the STRAT Meeting. Note that that 6 ATO's are being worked on any given day.

1. JFLCC sends snapshot of troop friendly and enemy troop disposition on D+6 (ATO F) so that the LNO (BCD/MARLO) can provide the brief to the JFACC staff prior to the JFACC strategy being developed and published.

2. JFACC Guidance is sent to all nominating agencies (i.e. BCD to CORPS), guidance is placed in the Rationale section of each nomination. This assist in the JGAT in racking and stacking all nominations in the CTL.

3. JFLCC nominating agencies send consolidated ASL to the BCD/TACC "X" hour's prior to the JGAT meeting. Time "X" is established based off of the number of nominations and the time it would take the BCD/MARLO to input the ASL into Target Weaponeering Module (TWM) for the CTL that will be reviewed during the JGAT meeting. (i.e. ASL from Corps is sent to the BCD)

4. BCD/MARLO provides the nominating agencies with the first cut line of its nominations. This cut line is based off of the JGAT meeting and projected nominations that will be planned for attack by the MAAP and ATO Production cells. 2 more cut lines can occur to the JIPTL one after the MAAP and one after ATO Production.

5. The second cut line of the JIPTL is passed to the nominating agencies. The JFACC request for allocated ATACMS fires should also be passed to the ARFOR.

6. Planned Aviation deep attack information should be provided to the ATO Production cell so that the aircraft are on the ATO and assigned IFF/SIFF codes. Changes to the Aviation Deep Attack plan can be sent to the BCD during the execution of the ATO.

7. ATO/ACO USMTF is sent to the BCD/TACC. Message arrives in the Air Messages on the AFATDS OPFAC. Based off of ASR numbers found in the text the ASL will update to all nominating OPFACS. The USMTF message must be transited to OPFACS requiring it in the air chain. ACO will populate the current situation with air geometries from the ACO.

8. Verification, Immediate Air Request, airspace clearance and deep attack changes are sent to the operations cell of the BCD or the TACC during the execution of the ATO. Changes to the ATO will be sent out as USMTF messages (ATO_A_Change_1)

9. Nominating agencies send any BDA information concerning the attack of a nominated target to the BCD/TACC.

10. AOC retransmits updated MIDB information to the AFATDS OPFAC sending the ASL to the TBMCS. That OPFAC transmits the MIDB data to all nominating OPFACS.

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                    ┌──────────────────────────┐
                    │   TBMCS pushes MIDB to    │
                    │ AFATDS (see Procedure 2)  │
                    └──────────────────────────┘
```

AFATDS receives MIDB enemy units w/ mobile unit numbers.

AFATDS receives MIDB facilities w/ BE number.

AFATDS sends enemy unit MIDB to MSC OPFACS that will nominate targets for inclusion into the ATO.

Time passes, MIDB target data changes based off of BDA.

AFATDS sends enemy facilities MIDB to MSC OPFACS that will nominate targets for inclusion into the ATO.

AFATDS receives MIDB enemy units updates.

AFATDS receives MIDB facilities updates.

AFATDS sends enemy unit MIDB updates to MSC OPFACS that will nominate targets for inclusion into the ATO.

AFATDS sends enemy facilities MIDB updates to MSC OPFACS that will nominate targets for inclusion into the ATO.

ATO cycle begins. See figure 2-3

TBMCS pushes MIDB additions, deletions, changes to AFATDS (see Procedure 3)

Figure 2-2
MIDB Roadmap

The MIDB cycle is comprised of the following steps:

1. The Modernized Integrated Data Base supports targeting. This is a database of known target information. This data is pushed by operator action from TBMCS to AFATDS. This data is disseminated (by the AFATDS operator transmitting the data) to supported AFATDS below the BCD/TACC. This AFATDS transmits the data to major subordinate command (MSC) via operator-initiated transmission.
2. As time and target data changes, TBMCS pushes updates to the MIDB to AFATDS. The updates are again transmitted by each AFATDS to supported and MSCs.

ASR for ATO cycle .

Send Freetext directing MSCs to creates tgt noms on ASL.

Create ASL for ATO (see Procedure 3)

Begin targeting by searching/filtering MIDB.

Create enemy units and targets from MIDB units (see Procedure 5)

Create targets from selected BE facilities (see Procedure 6)

Add to ASL (see Procedures 5 & 6)

Add non-MIDB targets to ASL (see Procedure 7)

MSC sends tgt noms via digital comm (see Procedure 8)

Merge, prioritize and check for duplicates (see Procedure 9)

Transmit merged ASL to TBMCS (see Procedure 10)

Time passes ATO and ACO are released by TBMCS

ATO

ACO

ATO text stores;
ASL for that ATO updates target data with mission data;
Updates are automatically relayed to MSCs (see Procedure 11)

ACO text stores;
Air space control measures are automatically created as FSCMs and distributed to MSCs.

MSCs automatically update their ASL;
Automatically transmit updates to their subordinates.

MSCs automatically stores FSCMs;
Automatically transmit FSCMs to their subordinates.

Figure 2-3
ATO Roadmap

ATO Roadmap

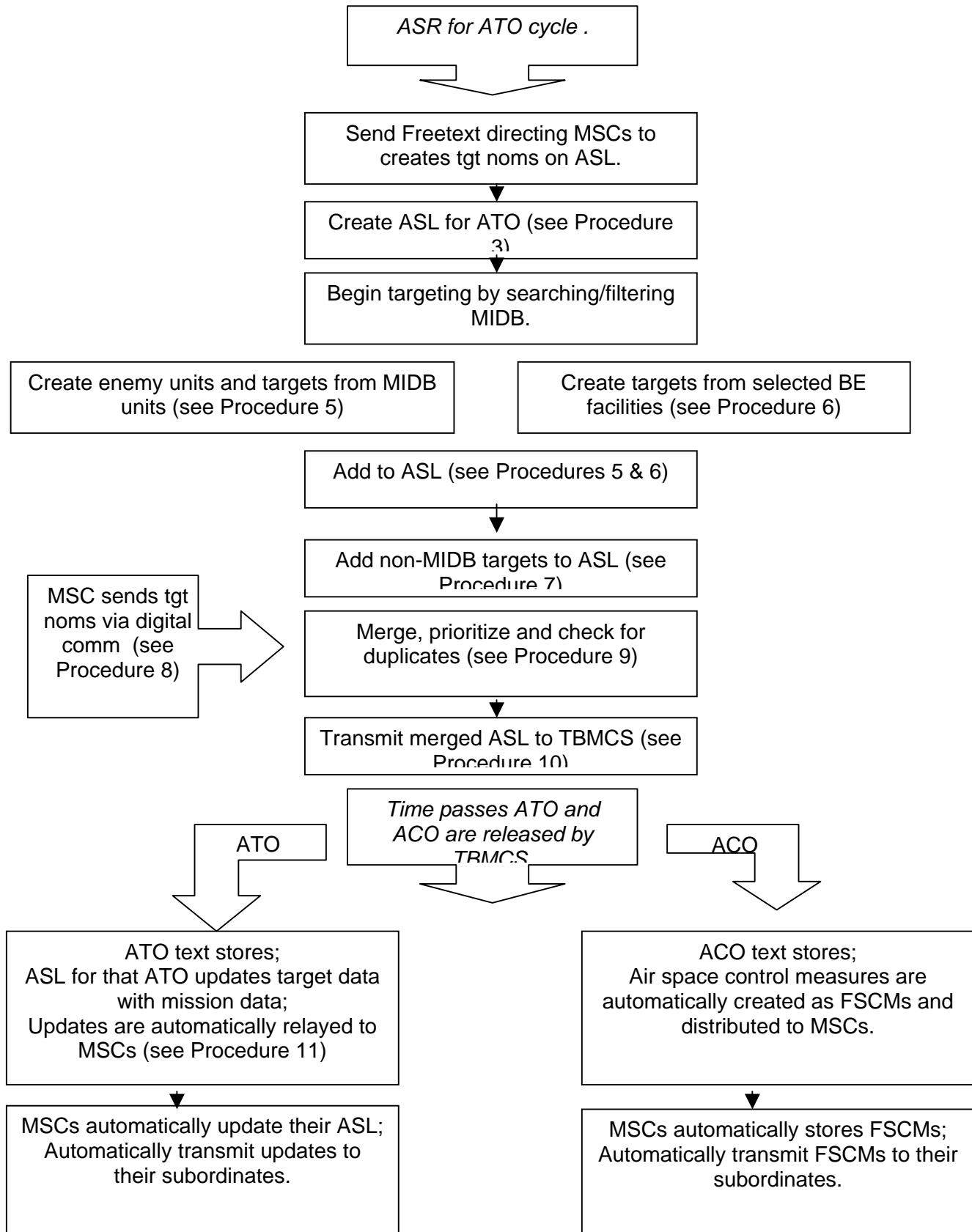1. The nominations of ATO targets for a particular air day will be received at the BCD/ TACC via and AFATDS Air Support List (ASL). The creation of the ASL is initiated by the BCD /TACC transmitting a freetext message containing the beginning and end date-time group and name for the new ATO as well as the time by which nominations must be received. The beginning and ending DTG of the ATO is important in that AFATDS will examine received ATO's for this information. The ASL that contains the AFATDS nominations is "connected" with the ATO based on matching DTGs. Naming is very important to maintain clarity during ASL management. For example, if the incoming ASL from an MSC is named ASL ATO C and the ASL at the TACC/BCD has been named ASL ATO C, when the MSC transmits its ASL to the TACC/BCD the result is two ASL's both named ASL ATO C. It is suggested the ASL's be named using this convention "ASL ATO (letter of ATO day) (nominating unit name). For example, an ASL nominated for ATO M by 4th Infantry Division would be named "ASL ATO M 4ID."
2. Each subordinate element searches the MIDB data received from TBMCS and targets those enemy units or facilities it requires be attacked. These targets are added to that unit's ASL.
3. When the ASL is complete, the unit sends its ASL to the next higher AFATDS. At that station the received ASL's of subordinates are merged into the parent unit's ASL. The ASL can be searched, checked for coordination and any targets deemed unnecessary are denied.
4. The merged ASL is transmitted to the next higher AFATDS and the process repeats until the ASL has reached the BCD/TACC.
5. The BCD/TACC transmits the ASL to TBMCS.
6. The final merged ASL becomes a source of targets for the Candidate Target List. The ATO cycle results in some, but probably not all, of the nominated targets assigned for attack.
7. The ATO is transmitted from TBMCS to the BCD/TACC AFATDS. The AFATDS compares the received ATO PERIOD field to the ASL's stored and matches the ATO with the ASL assigned the same beginning and ending DTG. Any ASL nominations with air support request (ASR) numbers matching ATO missions are updated as approved missions. All other missions are set to denied.
8. Approved missions are updated with data from the ATO. If the mission originated at another AFATDS, the TACC/BCD automatically transmits the update to that mission to the supported AFATDS. This AFATDS may be the originator or may have merged the approved target into its ASL from the ASL of a subordinate. Again the ASL update is automatically transmitted to subordinate AFATDS until the originator's ASL is updated. This method of transmitting only updates allows much less radio traffic than transmitting the entire text of the ATO to all stations.
9. Those airspace control measures that support the ATO missions are published on the Airspace Control Order. The TBMCS operator to the BCD/TACC AFATDS transmits the ACO.
10. The BCD/TACC AFATDS creates air corridor geometries from the measures defined on the ACO. These are then disseminated via data distribution as FSCM's that are owned by the BCD/TACC.

Section II. The ATO Cycle
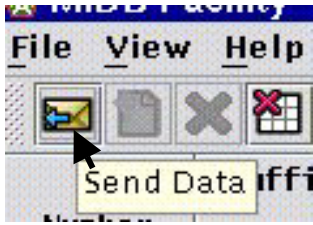
AIR Nomination and ATO Reception Process

Planned air requests are nominated for inclusion in the ATO by creating and transmitting air support requests on an AFATDS Air Support List (ASL). Each subordinate command transmits the ASL to its higher headquarter. Received ASL's are merged into that of the parent command. The process continues until the ASL's reach the AFATDS that communicates with the TBMCS (most likely, at the Air Operations Center or Tactical Air Command Center). When the ATO is transmitted to from the TBMCS, and received at the interfacing AFATDS, AFATDS searches the ATO for matching ASR numbers of missions requested in the ASL with the same starting and ending times. The matching requests are changed to a status of Confirmed and target and mission data are updated. Requests not found on the ATO are changed to a denied status. Finally, AFATDS determines if the next lower level of command originated the requests and transmits data to that AFATDS to update the target data.

ATO 1. Receive and Disseminate the MIDB.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active receive the IDBTF and disseminate it to nominating air OPFACS

ATO 1. Receive and Disseminate the MIDB.			
Step	**Station**	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	TBMCS	Pushes the IDBTF file for enemy units to AFATDS.	The TBMCS system administrator using the DEX utility creates the IDBTF file. The file must be unzipped using the "GZIP" command prior to sending to AFATDS as an email attachment. Ensure that the target Dex sent is complete and not just the Enemy Missile Order of Battle and fixed Facilities listings.
a.		AFATDS receives the enemy units IDBTF file.	A medium level alert posts indicating "MIDB enemy units received from (OPFAC name) (number of units in file) Units." or "MIDB enemy facilities received from (OPFAC name) (number of facilities in file) Facilities."
b.		Click the Save button.	The Medium Level Alert closes and the MIDB data is saved.
2.	BCD/TACC AFATDS	Transmit the MIDB file to MSC's.	
a.		Click Targets, MIDB Facilities.	The MIDB Facilities window opens.

ATO 1. Receive and Disseminate the MIDB (cont).

Step	Station	Action	Result/Explanation
b.		Click the Send Data icon	The Send To window displays with all units built in the current situation. Note that MIDB data can only be transmitted to another AFATDS.
c.		Click the name of the unit the BCD/TACC supports.	The unit name highlights.
d.		Click the OK button.	The data is transmitted. The receiving AFATDS displays a Medium Level Alert and carries out the same steps as described in this procedure.
e.		Click Units, MIDB Enemy Units and repeat steps 2.b.through 2.d.	

NOTE

The MIDB Enemy Units *and the* MIDB Facilities *windows do not automatically update. If the windows are open when an update alert displays, close and re-open the windows to display updated information.*

ATO 2. Create the Air Support List

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active receive the IDBTF and disseminate it to nominating air OPFACS

ATO 2. Create the Air Support List.	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Target > Workspace Or From the AFATDS Current toolbar select the "tgt" icon (third folder from the left).	The Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST/Current displays
a.	In the file tree highlight the Current folder.	Create new Air Support List icon activates The List dropdown menu > New ASL activates.

ATO 2. Create the Air Support List (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
2.	From the Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST/Current displays select the Create new Air Support List icon (first from the left, light blue with aircraft silhouette) Or Select List > New ASL.	New ASL fields display Input the following information.
1)	Name.	The ASL name field contains the letters "ASL." This must be left in the field and the name added. The name should be unique for the ATO and the unit, such as ASL ATO B 82 ABN.
2)	Start Time.	Type the start date time group in the form *ddhhmmzmmmyy*. This must exactly match the time in the ATO that will be received.
3)	End Time.	Type the start date time group in the form *ddhhmmzmmmyy*. This must exactly match the time in the ATO that will be received.
4)	Click the Create button.	This action creates the ASL. The ASL can be closed for later use or target nominations can be added now.
3.	Click the OK button.	The ASL window closes.
NOTE *The AFATDS operator must ensure that ASL's do not overlap with respect to time. In other words, the beginning and ending times for one ASL should not include a time period covered by another ASL. This situation causes problems in identifying with which ASL a target or an ATO should be associated.*		

ATO 3. Prepare for Targeting for the Next ATO.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active prepare the AFATDS for targeting.

ATO 3. Prepare for Targeting for the Next ATO.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Delete enemy units from the AFATDS	

	ATO 3. Prepare for Targeting for the Next ATO (cont).	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
a.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Unit > Workspace Or Select the Unit folder icon. Fourth from the left (folder with a "U" in it)	Unit Workspace / Current Situation window displays.
b.	In the folder window double click on the friendly folder to collapse the tree. Then double click on the enemy folder to expand the tree.	The tree window displays enemy units.
c.	From the Unit Workspace / Current Situation window tree list highlight the name of the first enemy unit.	The unit name highlights.
d.	Place the cursor over the highlighted enemy unit and click the far right trackball button (three button)	Dropdown menu displays
1)	Or… once the enemy unit is highlighted select the red "X" icon (delete icon fourth from the left) and proceed to step f.	
2)	Or… once the enemy unit is highlighted select Options > Delete and proceed to step f.	
e.	From the highlighted dropdown menu select Delete.	The "Delete Selected Unit?" Window displays.
f.	From the "Delete selected Unit?" window select Yes.	The enemy unit is deleted and the link between this unit and the MIDB Units data is broken.
g.	Repeat steps 1.c. through 1.f. until all enemy units are deleted.	
2.	Delete on-call target data from the AFATDS.	
a.	Click Targets, Search.	The Target Search window is displayed.
b.	In the Target Lists section, click all checkboxes off except CURRENT ON-CALL TARGET LIST.	

ATO 3. Prepare for Targeting for the Next ATO (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
c.	Click the Search button.	The Search Results section of the window displays all targets in the on-call target list.
d.	Click each target in the Search Results section.	When completed, all targets are highlighted.
e.	Click Target, Delete from Target List.	The Remove From Target List Confirm window displays.
f.	Click the Delete button.	The on-call targets are deleted.

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active search the MIDB unit and Facilities and add selected targets to a ASL.

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Units > MIDB Enemy Units.	MIDB Enemy units window displays.
2.	Search (or filter) or sort the MIDB data.	
a.	*To sort the list:*	Sorting orders the list so that units of a particular sorted type order in alphabetic-numerical order in the display.
1)	Click View, Sort.	The Sort window displays.
2)	Select the desired column to sort.	Any column can be used to sort: Enemy Unit Link = causes data linked to enemy units to move to bottom of window. All other columns can be order by alphanumeric order with 0 or A at the top.
3)	Click the Apply or OK button.	If the Apply is selected, the MIDB data is sorted but the Sort window remains open to allow the sort to be adjusted and re-applied. If the OK button is selected, the MIDB data is sorted and the Sort window closes.
b.	*To filter the MIDB data.*	Filtering removes allows a set of criteria to be established and removes all unit data from the display that does not meet the criteria.
1)	Click View, Filter.	The MIDB Enemy Units Filter window displays.
2)	The window may be filtered using any combination of the following filters:	

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
a)	Unit ID.	Clicking the field and typing a unit ID finds a unit with that unit ID. Partial ID can be used with a *. For example, typing *AA* will find all units with the three letter sequence AA in their ID.
b)	Unit Name.	Clicking the field and typing a unit ID finds a unit with that name. Partial names can be used with a *. For example, typing *DIV* will find all units with the three letter sequence DIV in their name.
c)	Operational Status.	When selected, provides a list of operational status codes. A single status can be selected. (See Table 5-2 for definitions of status codes.)
d)	Function/Role.	When selected, provides a list of function codes. A single code can be selected. (See Table 5-3 for definitions of function/role codes.)
e)	Echelon.	When selected, provides a list of echelon codes. A single code can be selected. (See Table 5-4 for definitions of echelon codes.)
f)	Filter Times From: To:	Click the From: and To: fields and type a date-time group. This creates a span of time to filter MIDB data based on the Last Update time.
g)	Filter Area Point 1: Point 2:	Type a location in each point field. AFATDS creates a box using the locations as opposite corners and displays only targets in the area. Form of location input defaults to UTM. Click in the field and press <Shift> and right click to change to Lat/Long. <Shift> and right click again to change to MGRS. Repeat once more to return to UTM.
h)	Click the Apply or OK button.	If the Apply is selected, the MIDB data is sorted but the MIDB Enemy Unit Filter window remains open to allow the sort to be adjusted and re-applied. If the OK button is selected, the MIDB data is sorted and the MIDB Enemy Unit Filter window closes.
3.	*Create* MIDB Units as targets:	Targeting enemy units is a two-part process. First an enemy unit is created, and then the unit is targeted.
a.	On the MIDB Enemy Units window, click the enemy unit.	That row of data highlights.

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	NOTE	
	When the MIDB data is converted to a unit, the unit must be located prior adding to the On Call Target list. Other than visual inspection, there is no other method to determine what units were created from MIDB and any previously stored enemy unit data. It is recommended that enemy unit data be deleted from the Plans AFATDS at the beginning of each ATO cycle. Thus only that unit data targeted for the working ATO is stored. This procedure assumes that only the targeted enemy units for this cycle are stored.	
b.	Click the Create Enemy Unit icon.	- The enemy unit is created in the current situation. - The U: (unit alerts) increment with an alert indicating "Data received on (unit ID) from (your AFATDS unit ID) - The MIDB enemy units display MIDB for their lower echelon label and the Unit ID number for the upper echelon label. - A check appears in the Enemy Unit Link column for that unit.
	NOTE	
	If data distribution is active for enemy units of others, when MIDB units are created they will automatically distribute. If the MIDB enemy units data is used to attempt to target the same unit at another AFATDS and that unit has received the distributed enemy unit, that AFATDS will create a second or duplicate, enemy unit. To avoid this occurrence, it is recommended that data distribution for enemy units not be enabled at the planning AFATDS that interact with the MIDB.	
c.	Repeat steps 3.a and 3.b for each additional unit required.	
d.	Click File, Exit.	The MIDB Enemy Unit window closes.
e.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select U nits > Workspace.	The Unit Workspace / Current Situation window displays.
e.	Select the friendly folder in the tree list to collapse the friendly unit listings. Select the Enemy folder to display the enemy units.	The tree displays enemy units.
f.	Click the desired unit ID.	The unit ID highlights.
g.	Move the cursor over the highlighted enemy unit and select the three button (far right button on the mouse or trackball)	Dropdown window displays.
h.	Select Add to Target List… Or Select Options > Add to target List… Or Select the "Add to target List" icon (second from the left paper with 2 green trp)	The enemy unit is added to the Current On-Call Target List.

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).

NOTE

When enemy units are targeted, the new targets are placed in the On-Call Target List. There is no identifying characteristic of an MIDB unit created as a target on the target list window. Viewing the Basic Target Data for each target to find the MIDB units' targets may be time intensive. It is recommended that all On-Call Targets be deleted at the start of the ATO targeting cycle. This eliminates any targets from the list except those created in the working ATO. The remainder of this procedure assumes this practice has been carried out.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
i.	Repeat steps 3.d through 3.g for each additional enemy unit to be targeted.	
j.	When all targets have been created, from the Unit Workspace / Current Situation window select Options > Exit.	The Unit Workspace / Current Situation window closes.
4.	Add the enemy units' targets to the ASL:	
a.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Targets > Workspace Or Select the Target icon (third icon from left with a "Tgt" in the folder).	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST / Current window displays.
b.	In the tree list select the key to the left of the Current folder to display the current target list folders.	Find the ASL that the enemy units will be placed on.
c.	Click the name of the desired ASL.	The name highlights.
d	Move the cursor over the highlighted ASL folder and select the three button.	Dropdown menu displays.
e.	From the dropdown menu select Open.	The Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST / Current window changes to Target List: ASL ATO xxxxxxxx / Current window. ASL target data is displayed on the right window.
f.	In the folder tree window highlight the Current On Call Target List.	List highlights.
g.	In the folder tree window place the mouse over the highlighted Current On Call Target List folder and click on the three button on the trackball.	Dropdown menu displays
h.	From the dropdown menu select Copy to List.	The contents of the On-Call Target List are copied to the ASL.

ATO 4. Search and filter the MIDB Enemy Units and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
5.	Edit Each Target.	
a.	Click the desired target in the ASL.	That row highlights.
b.	Right click (three button) on the highlighted row.	A pop-up menu displays.
c.	Click Edit.	The Air Mission Information window displays for that target.
d.	Repeat steps 5.a through 5.c for each target added.	
NOTE		
The default Mission Type when copied from the on call target list is Air Interdiction. The targets should be edited to reflect the correct mission type, Rationale, Desired Effects, Priority, Precedence, Rank, and Comments.		
6.	When editing is complete, from the Target List: ASL ATO xxxxxxxx / Current window. Select File > Save Or Select the save icon fourth from the left (icon appears as a floppy disk)	ASL is saved. The modified time dtg is changed.
7.	From the Target List: ASL ATO xxxxxxxx / Current window. Select File > Exit	The Target List: ASL ATO xxxxxxxx / Current window closes.

ATO 5. Search and filter the MIDB Facilities and Add Selected Targets to the ASL.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active search the MIDB unit and Facilities and add selected targets to an ASL.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
ATO 5. Search and filter the MIDB Facilities and Add Selected Targets to the ASL.		
1.	Display the MIDB Unit Data	
a.	Click Targets, MIDB Facilities.	The MIDB Facility window displays.
2.	Search (or filter) or sort the MIDB data.	
a.	To sort the list*:*	Sorting orders the list so that facilities of a particular sorted type order in alphabetic-numerical order in the display.
1)	Click View, Sort.	The Sort window displays.

ATO 5. Search and filter the MIDB Facilities and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
2)	Select the desired column to sort.	Any column can be used to sort. The columns are be order by alphanumeric order with 0 or A at the top if the Ascending button is clicked. This order is reversed if the Descending button is clicked.
3)	Click the Apply or OK button.	If the Apply is selected, the MIDB data is sorted but the Sort window remains open to allow the sort to be adjusted and re-applied. If the OK button is selected, the MIDB data is sorted and the Sort window closes.
b.	To filter the MIDB data.	Filtering removes allows a set of criteria to be established and removes all unit data from the display that does not meet the criteria.
1)	Click View, Filter.	The MIDB Facility Filter window displays.
2)	The window may be filtered using any combination of the following filters:	
a)	BE Number.	Clicking the field and typing a BE Number finds that facility or displays a blank window if the facility does not exist. Partial BE Number can be used with a *. For example, typing *904* will find all facilities with the three number sequence 904 in their BE Number.
b)	O Suffix.	Clicking the field and typing an "O" Suffix finds that facility or displays a blank window if the facility does not exist. Partial suffix can be used with a *. For example, typing *904* will find all facilities with the three number sequence 904 in their "O" Suffix.
c)	Facility Name.	Clicking the field and typing a name finds a facility with that name. Partial names can be used with a *. For example, typing *DIV* will find all facilities with the three letter sequence DIV in their name.
d)	Filter Times From: To:	Click the From: and To: fields and type a date-time group. This creates a span of time to filter MIDB data based on the Last Update time.
e)	Filter Area Point 1: Point 2:	Type a location in each point field. AFATDS creates a box using the locations as opposite corners and displays only targets in the area. Form of location input defaults to UTM. Click in the field and press <Shift> and right click to change to Lat/Long. <Shift> and right click again to change to MGRS. Repeat once more to return to UTM.

ATO 5. Search and filter the MIDB Facilities and Add Selected Targets to the ASL (cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
f)	Category Number From: To:	Type a minimum value in From: field and a maximum value in the To: field. This filters the list to facility categories with values between the two numbers.
g)	Click the Apply or OK button.	If the Apply is selected, the MIDB data is sorted but the MIDB Facilities Filter window remains open to allow the sort to be adjusted and re-applied. If the OK button is selected, the MIDB data is sorted and the MIDB Facilities Filter window closes.
3.	Add the facilities' targets to the ASL:	
a.	On the MIDB Facilities window, click the desired target.	That row highlights.
b.	Click the Nominate as Air Target icon.	The Select ASL window displays.
c.	Click the name of the desired ASL	The name highlights.
d.	Click the OK button.	The Air Mission Information window displays.
e.	Edit the target as required.	
f.	When editing is complete. Click the OK button.	The Air Mission Information window closes.
g.	Repeat steps 3.a through 3.f for each additional target.	

ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active add a non-MIDB target to the ASL.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	**ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL**	
1.	To add a target from the AFATDS map:	
a.	Click the target symbol.	The target symbol highlights in white.
b.	Right click and hold on the target symbol.	A pop-up menu displays.
c.	Release the cursor button with the pointer on Nominate as Air Target.	The Select ASL window displays with all ASL's listed.
d.	Click the desired ASL.	The ASL name highlights and the OK button activates

ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL(cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
e.	Click the OK button.	The Air Mission Information window for the new target displays.
f.	Edit the target as required.	
g.	When editing is complete. Click the OK button.	The Air Mission Information window closes.

NOTE

If any new target center is within 200m of an MIDB created target and the new target has a matching target type, the new target is assigned the BE Number or MIDB Enemy Unit ID of the associated target.

2.	Add a target directly to the ASL:	
a.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Targets > Workspace Or Select the "Tgt" icon (third from the right)	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST / Current window displays.
b.	From the Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST / Current window select the switch to the left of the Current window to expand the current target lists.	Current Target List folder expands.
c.	Highlight the ASL that the target will be added to and select the three button.	ASL Highlights, dropdown menu appears.
d.	From the dropdown menu select Open	The Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST / Current changes to Target List: ASL xxxxxxx / Current window.
e.	Select the new icon (looks like a page of paper w, first icon from the left), scroll to air mission type and select. or Click Targets > New > Air Mission type.	The Air Mission Information window displays.
3.	Input the following data into the Air Mission Information window.	
a.	ASR Number:	Automatically displays from the next available ASR number or can be manually entered.

	ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL(cont).	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
b.	Msn Class:	Close Air Support and Air Interdiction mission can be changed here if required If a non-fires type air mission was selected then the field will be grayed out.
c.	Msn Type:	Modify the mission type as required. For example if the mission Class was Close Air Support and the operator requires the CAS to be on Air alert then select "Airborne Alert Close Air Support" SOP's should be developed between requesting units and associated AOC/ASOC/TACC/DASC to clarify Mission Types.
d.	Status:	Created, Requested, Confirmed or Denied field is grayed out.
e.	Request Type:	Preplanned or Immediate. Default is Preplanned. Immediate is to request an air mission within the current ATO day.
f.	State:	Requested, Approved, Flown and BDA.
g.	Start Time:	Defaults to starting DTG of the ASL. Start time can be edited to reflect the requested time on target for the mission.
h.	End Time:	Defaults to ending DTG of the ASL
	NOTE *The Start and end time of the ASR must fall within the time period of the ASL.*	
i.	Priority:	Selections are Priority 1,2,3 and 4
j.	Precedence:	Selections are A to Z.
k.	Rank:	4-character maximum.
l.	Target number:	Allow defaulting or manually inputting.
	NOTE *Placing the cursor in any Mission Location field and pressing the shift key and the right trackball key changes the form of the location from UTM to LAT/LONG. Repeat these steps to display or enter MGRS. Repeat the steps once more and the display changes to UTM. Altitude is a mandatory field.*	
m.	Target Category:	13 Target Category selectable field.
n.	Target Type:	Field selections are based off of Target Category selected.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL(cont).	
o.	Target Air Defense:	Allows operator to input specific system providing Air Defense to the target and/or None, Light, Medium or Heavy.
p.	Degree of Protection:	Dropdown list allows the operator to specify the type of protection afforded to the target. This is not standard TACFIRE PRUG etc. As an example the operator could specify Structured Blast wall.
q.	Shape, selections are none, point, circular, rectangular and linear. Based on the selection the Length, Width and Attitude fields will populate for data.	
r.	BE Number:	Populates if the target was nominated from the enemy facilities list.
s.	O-Suffix:	Populates if the target was nominated from the enemy facilities list.
t.	MIDB Enemy unit ID:	Populates if the target was nominated from the enemy units list.
u.	MIDB Category	Populates if the target was nominated from the enemy units list.
v.	Facility Name:	Populates if the target was nominated from the MIDB Facilities list.
w.	Rationale:	Free text field to articulate what the rationale is for requesting the target as a Air nomination. For the ARFOR the Commanders rationale and the JFACC Guidance can be placed here.
x.	Desired Effects:	Free text field to articulate the effects required for the nomination. For example Prevent use of then Al- Safwa bridge for 96 hours or Destroy 7 Tanks out of 20.
y.	Guided Information.	
z.	Laser Code.	PRF Code entered here.
aa.	Guidance Frequency (MHz)	Beacon bombing frequency in Megahertz, entered here

ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
4.	From the Air Information tree window select the More Air info page.	Mission Info, Air Control Information and Comments display.
a.	Desired Results:	Dropdown selection, allows operator to specify results.
b.	Aircraft type:	Dropdown selection, operator can specify airframe for request.
c.	Alert Status:	Allows operator to specify alert status type, for example "Alert Time Status minutes"
d.	Alert Status Time:	Populates when Alert Status has been specified.
e.	Aircraft Callsign:	Field populates with Aircraft Callsign upon receipt of ATO for preplanned ASR's. Immediate Air Request will not populate aircraft callsign and must be manually input by the top air chain AFATDS.
f.	Number of sorties:	Populates from ATO receipt. Immediate Air Request will not populate number of sorties and must be manually input by the top air chain AFATDS.
g.	Package ID	Populates when the ATO is received.
h.	Ordinance:	Allows operator to specify a ordinance type.
i.	Ingress Direction:	Primarily used for CAS allow operator to specify direction in degrees magnetic that the airframe will use to attack the target.
j.	Egress Direction:	Primarily used for CAS allow operator to specify direction (Left, right, Straight Ahead) that the airframe will use to exit the target area.
k.	Mission Location:	Defaults to Target location and can be edited to support "Type".
l.	Mission Info, Type:	Allows operator to specify additional point information. For example the operator could select Initial Point and enter the location of the IP in the Mission Location field.
m.	Air Control Information, Type:	This field is populated when the ATO message is received at the AFATDS.
n.	Callsign:	This field is populated when the ATO message is received at the AFATDS.
o.	Primary and Secondary Frequency:	This field is populated when the ATO message is received at the AFATDS.

ATO 6. Create Non-MIDB Fires Type Targets to the ASL(cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
p.	Report in Point:	This field is populated when the ATO message is received at the AFATDS.
q.	Results:	Free text field used to input related BDA information after the mission is flown.
r.	Comments:	Free text field used to input additional comments concerning the air support request. For example a higher HQ unit receiving a ASL could deny a mission and edit the ASR Comments field so that when the mission is viewed the requestor would know why it was denied.
s.	From the Air Information tree window select the friendly position page.	
t.	Select New:	Friendly Positions information fields display.
u.	Friendly Position Marking:	Dropdown menu allows operator to specify method that the friendly will mark their location with.
v.	Color:	Dropdown menu allows operator to specify the color used to mark their location.
w.	Nearest Friendly Unit:	Specify closest friendly unit location in relation to the target.
x.	Last Known Time:	Specify DTG of last reported friendly location. Operator can specify time by H-hour or Absolute.
y.	Select Add.	Friendly position information populates the display box.
NOTE		
The only required fields for the ASR are the First pages Msn Type and Target Location. The remainders of the ASR fields are for informational purposes. Unit SOP should be established to determine what fields should be required.		

ATO 7. Receive an ASL

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active search the MIDB unit and Facilities and add selected targets to a ASL.

ATO 7. Receive an ASL		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1.	An ASL is sent to the operators OPFAC and is successfully received.	The ASL Icon on the AFATDS Current toolbar Darkens in and increments.
a.	Select the ASL icon on the AFATDS Current Toolbar.	The Received Air Support Lists displays.

	ATO 7. Receive an ASL (cont).	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
b.	Highlight the received message in the Received Air Support List window and select delete.	Received ASL message is deleted.
c.	Select the close button on the Receive Air Support Lists window.	Receive Air Support Lists window closes.
2.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select the Targets > Workspace Or Select the "Tgt" Icon (third from the right)	The Target Lists: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGTS /Current window displays.
a.	From the Target Lists: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGTS /Current window select the switch to the left of the current folder to expand the current tree.	Current folder expands.
b.	Highlight the ASL that the received ASL will be merged to, right click (three button) and select open from the dropdown menu.	The Target Lists: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGTS /Current window changes to the Target Lists: ASL xxxxxxx / Current window. OPFACS ASL opens.
c.	From the Current Folder tree highlight the received ASL, place the cursor over the highlighted name>right click (three button) click it and select merge.	Received ASL is merged into ASL that is opened. Received ASL is deleted from the current.

ATO 8. Resolve Duplicate Targets.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active resolve duplicate air support nominations in a merged Air Support List.

	ATO 8. Resolve Duplicate Targets.	
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	From the Target List: ASL ATO xxxxxx / Current window select File > Check for Duplication.	The cursor changes to a watch as AFATDS searches the ASL for duplicates. If a duplicate target is found, the Duplicate Target window opens with a list of duplicates.
	NOTE *Do not select the Delete option on the Duplicate Target window. Only ASRs in a Requested, Denied or Completed state can be deleted. The recommended procedure for eliminating duplicate ASRs is to record all the Duplicate ASR numbers, then use the ASL window to Edit and Deny each Duplicate ASR. This will ensure that the requesting OPFAC receives a Deny notice for each Denied ASR. This procedure is described in detail below:*	
a.	Resolve duplicate targets.	

1)	Determine which target(s) will not be serviced and click Continue.	Repeat this process until all duplicates have been found. Be sure to record the duplicates for the next step.
2)	Close the Duplicates list and back to the ASL. Highlight the target(s) in the ASL and right (three button) click on the highlighted ASR. From the dropdown menu that displays select Edit… Or Highlight the Target number and select Target > Edit.	The target data is displayed.
3)	Type the reason the target is will not be serviced (for example, "ASR is a duplicate of ASR 01BKS001") in the comments field in the More air Info section of the ASR and click OK.	The target data window closes. The target data has been updated to provide a reason for the denial of the ASR. The ASR is now ready to be denied.
4)	Highlight the Target number/ ASR edited and select Target > Air Actions > Deny.	The Air Status for the target changes to Deny. An update to the target data is automatically transmitted to the requesting AFATDS.

ATO 9. Transmit the ASL.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active search and an ASL that has been edited and is ready to be sent to the next AFATDS in the air chain, transmit an ASL.

ATO 9. Transmit the ASL.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	When all quality control and edits to the ASL are complete:	
2.	Highlight the ASL that will be sent in the tree window.	
a.	Click File, Send… Or Select the Send Icon (5th from left, envelope with an arrow pointing to the left)	The Send To Unit window displays.
3.	Click the name of the unit to which the ASL will be transmitted.	This should be the same name as is stored in the Air Mission Routing window as the destination for pre-planned requests.
4.	Click OK.	The ASL is transmitted. The ASRs on the ASL are changed from a status of "created" to "requested".

ATO 9. Transmit the ASL (cont).	
Step	

Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**

NOTE
1. *Transmitting the ASL to any destination other than the Preplanned Air Request Routing Unit ID will not update the status from created.*
2. *Previously denied missions are not transmitted to the next AFATDS.*
3. *All ASR's are sent in one-message not separate messages for each ASR.*

ATO 10. Receive the ATO.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active receive the ATO from an Air device.

ATO 10. Receive the ATO.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	The low level alert increments and an alert displays: An ATO has been received.	If there is no ASL matching the ATO time period, the alert indicates the ATO has been received but no match ASL exists.
2.	Click the OK button.	The alert window closes.
3.	Click the text of the alert on the Low Level Alerts List.	That row highlights.
4.	Click the Delete button.	The alert deletes.
5.	Click the OK button.	The Low Level Alerts List closes.
	The following processing occurs automatically: 1. AFATDS finds the ASL with the same start and end times as the ATO. 2. AFATDS searches the ATO for ASR numbers that match those in the matching ASL. These targets are updated to Confirmed status and the target data is updated by the mission data found on the ATO. Air Missions that contain the ASR number will be displayed on the ASR if it is edited. For example if an ASR number is tied to a package of aircraft Escorting F-15, Jamming EA-6B and strike aircraft FA-18 each of he air mission will be listed under the ASL when it is edited. 3. AFATDS changes the status of all air requests not found on the ATO to Denied. 4. AFATDS checks the source of each ASL target request and transmit updates to those AFATDS to reflect changes in status and mission data.	
6.	Click Messages, Air Mission Messages.	The ATO/ACO viewer is displayed.
7.	Click the ATO in the list that is to be transmitted.	The ATO name highlights.
8.	Click Send…	The Select Unit window displays.

ATO 10. Receive the ATO (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
9.	Select the desired destination and click the OK button.	The Select Unit window closes and the ATO is transmitted.
a.	At subordinate AFATDS:	
b..	An Alert Message displays: Received and Processed ATO.	
1)	Click the OK button.	The alert window closes.
2)	Click the text of the alert on the Medium Level Alerts List.	That row highlights.
3)	Click the Delete button.	The alert deletes.
4)	Click the OK button.	The Medium Level Alerts List closes.
	The following processing occurs automatically: *1.* AFATDS searches the ATO for ASR numbers that match those in the matching ASL. These targets are updated to Confirmed status and the target data is updated by the mission data found on the ATO. *2.* AFATDS changes the status of all air requests not found on the ATO to Denied. *3.* AFATDS checks the source of each ASL target request and transmit updates to those AFATDS to reflect changes in status and mission data.	

ATO 11. Receive the ACO

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active search receive the ACO.

ATO 11. Receive the ACO.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	At the AFATDS communicating with TBMCS:	
a.	The L: (low level alerts) increments.	If there is no ASL matching the ATO time period, the alert indicates the ATO has been received but no match ASL exists.
1)	Click the L: button.	The Low Level Alerts Lists displays.
2)	Click the text of the alert.	That row highlights.
3)	Click the View button.	The Alert Message window displays ACO has been received.
4)	Click the OK button.	The alert window closes.

ATO 11. Receive the ACO (cont).		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
5)	Click the text of the alert on the Low Level Alerts List.	That row highlights.
6)	Click the Delete button.	The alert deletes.
7)	Click the OK button.	The Low Level Alerts List closes.
NOTE		
*In addition to the Low Level Alert, a Geometry Alert "Update to FSCMS geometry in the Current Situation. Name: (*Geometry Name*)" posts for each air corridor created.*		
b.	The following processing occurs automatically:	
1)	All geometry with an ACO text message field AMPN/SHAPE: CORRIDOR and at least two points is created as an air corridor at the receiving AFATDS.	
a)	If the EFFLEVEL field of the message is a number (for example: EFFLEVEL:750-2000), those values are converted from meters to feet (for example, 750 is stored as a min altitude of 2461 at AFATDS).	
b)	If the EFFLEVEL field of the message is in flight level (for example, EFFLEVEL: FL200-FL300), the flight level is multiplied by 100 and stored as feet, (for example, min altitude of FL200 is stored as 20000 feet).	
c)	The Establishing Unit ID for the air corridor is the AFATDS interfaced directly with TBMCS. In other words, this AFATDS is responsible for clearance of fires into the corridor.	
d)	The text of the ACO is stored in Messages, Air Mission Messages.	
e)	The AFATDS distributes the air corridors to any other system in the data distribution setup for FSCMS of this Unit.	
2.	At MSC AFATDS:	

ATO 11. Receive the ACO (cont).		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
a.	No specific ACO alert displays. The received Air corridors result in geometry alerts.	

NOTE
All air space control measures must be received with at least two coordinates in the ACMID field and CORRIDOR in the AMPN/SHAPE field. If no corridor measures are received, AFATDS produces an alert "Air Corridors List is empty" when the ACO is received.

ATO 12. Establish Verification Criteria.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active and an ASL opened establish verification times for the ASL.

ATO 12. Establish Verification Criteria.		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1.	ASL is open in the Target workspace window.	
2.	From the Target List: ASL ATO xxxxx /Current window select File > Verification…	The CAS/AI Alert Criteria window displays.
3.	Click the Hours Prior 1: field and type the number of hours	This is the number of hours prior to the mission start time that the last verification should take place.
4.	Click the Hours Prior 2: field and type the number of hours	This is the number of hours prior to the mission start time that the first verification should take place.
5.	The Alert checkbox is selected by default.	Alert causes a CAS/AI Mission Notification window to queue in the Air Mission Monitor icon of the AFATDS Current toolbar at the appropriate time prior to mission start.
6.	Click the Enable Verification Messages check box.	This is an optional entry. When selected, this action causes the CAS/AI Mission Notification window that is queues in the Air Mission Monitor icon of the AFATDS Current toolbar at the appropriate time prior to mission start to enable the Valid and Invalid buttons. (See Procedure 14. Verify Mission Validity Prior To Mission Start Time)

ATO 13. View the Text of the ATO or ACO

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active view the text of the ATO or ACO

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
ATO 13. View the Text of the ATO or ACO.		
1.	From the Main Menu Bar select Messages, Air Mission Messages.	The Select ATO/ACO Messages window displays with a list of ATO and ACO messages received. The date-time group of reception follows each ATO or ACO.
2.	Click the desired ATO or ACO in the list.	That row highlights.
3.	Click View	The xless: window displays the text of the message.
4.	*The following tools are available:*	
a.	Search	Displays a popup window that allows the operator to type text and search the message for that text. When an occurrence of the test is located it is highlighted.
b.	Search next	Searches for the same text again.
c.	Reload	Reloads the original text.
d.	Close Window	Closes the xless: window.

ATO 14. Verify Mission Validity Prior To Mission Start Time.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active when prompted verify mission validity prior to mission start time.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
ATO 14. Verify Mission Validity Prior To Mission Start Time.		
1.	AFATDS finds approved CAS/AI mission on ASL that is within the first or second verification time period:	The Air Mission Monitor icon highlights and the counter increments. (See Procedure 12 for details concerning establishment of verification times.)
a.	Click the Air Mission Monitor icon.	The CAS/AI Verification or the CAS/AI Notification window displays.
NOTE		
The CAS/AI Verification *window is displayed if* Enable Verification Messages *was selected on the* CAS/AI Alert Criteria *window. If on* Alert *was enabled, the* CAS/AI Notification *window is displayed. (See Procedure 12.)*		
2.	If the CAS/AI Notification window is displayed:	This is a warning to the operator indicating the mission is pending.

ATO 14. Verify Mission Validity Prior To Mission Start Time (cont).

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
a.	Click the OK button.	The CAS/AI Notification window closes.
3.	If the CAS/AI Verification window is displayed.	This is the number of hours prior to the mission start time that the first verification should take place.
a.	The AFATDS operator must determine if the mission is still required.	This is a decision made by the supervisor of the current operations.
1)	If the mission is required as requested, click the Valid button.	The CAS/AI Verification window closes.
2)	If the mission is no longer required, click the Invalid button.	- A medium level Alert Message displays "ASR number (*ASR number*) has been cancelled" displays. - The target is changed to a Denied Air Status on the ASL. - If the mission was requested by another station, the mission is updated to an Air Status of denied on that stations ASL.

ATO 15. Export an ASL to a Floppy disk.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active a working printer and an Air Support List export the list to a floppy disk.

ATO 15. Print Briefing for an Air Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Insert formatted floppy disk into floppy drive.	
2.	Open the Air Support List. From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Target > Workspace Or The "Tgt" Icon folder icon third from right.	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window displays.
3.	From the Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window expand the Current tree folder and highlight the Air Support List that will be exported to a floppy disk. With the cursor over the highlighted ASL select the three button (far right) and select the Open option from the dropdown menu.	Dropdown menu appears. Target List: CURRNET ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window changes to Target List: ASL name /Current window. ASL's associated Air Support Request are displayed.

ATO 15. Print Briefing for an Air Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
4.	From the Target List: ASL name /Current window select File > Export to floppy.	All Air Support request associated with the open ASL are exported to the floppy disk. ASR in ASL change from Created to a Requested state. Low level Alert populates stating "ASL export completed".

Chapter 3. Immediate Air Missions.

How to use this chapter. Chapter 3 describes the fire mission processing as it applies to immediate air missions.

Section I provides an overview of AFATDS and immediate air mission processing.

Section II. Describes, in detail, the tasks executed at the BCD/CORPS or DASC to process an immediate mission.

Section I. Overview of Immediate Air Mission Processing.

1. OPFACS that are requesting air should be in the FS System attack analysis mode with their air mission routing set to their next higher echelon OPFAC (see Procedure "P3. Establish Air Mission Routing and Intervention Point Criteria for Immediate Air Missions" in Chapter 1). This OPFAC should also be listed in the System Attack Parameters which will allow the AFATDS to generate a Fire Request (FR) when initiating a Fire Mission that results in the recommendation of Air (see Procedure "P5. Establish System Attack Parameters" in Chapter 1).

2. OPFACS at the BCD/CORPS level in FS system level attack analysis mode should have all missions destined to the AOC/ASOC TBMCS. The interfacing TBMCS is entered into the System Attack Parameters (see Procedure "P5. Establish System Attack Parameters" in Chapter 1). Requests are sent from AFATDS as D670 AIRSUPREQ messages. The TBMCS performs detailed weaponeering and returns responses to the requesting AFATDS via the A661 REQSTATTASK message.

3. Attack on Time Critical Targets are designated as a mission type of Attack in the ASR (see procedure "IM 3. Process a Time Critical Target as an Air Mission") the requestor will be informed via the F002 GENADMIN message. Changes to the current ATO will also be sent to the AFATDS as A659 ATO messages and can be viewed by selecting the ATO in the Air Mission Messages window. Only the AFATDS in direct communications with the TBMCS will receive the A659 ATO messages, subordinate OPFACS must have the message manually sent to them for viewing.

4. The immediate mission process is described below.
    a. An Observer, Emergency Terminal Air Controller (ETAC) or Forward Air Controller (FAC) initiates a mission by transmitting a fire request digital or voice.
    b. The request is entered and processed at the first AFATDS in the air chain and pushed through the air chain from the lowest echelon AFATDS (Battalion) to the highest echelon AFATDS (BCD/CORPS level).
    c. The acceptance of the AFATDS recommendation to process the mission as an immediate air mission adds the mission to the current ASL of that AFATDS. An Air Status of requested and an Air Mission state of Execute is updated.
    d. The mission is received as an intervention in the BCD/CORPS AFATDS. The mission is either recommended for attack (a green or yellow gumball) or for denial (a red gumball). The following AFATDS operator actions depend upon the recommendation made.
        1) If the recommendation is to transmit the mission to next higher AFATDS within the Air chain and the option is green and requires no coordination, the AFATDS operator accepts the recommendation causing the mission to be added to the Current ASL and a D670 AIRSUPREQ message requesting the mission is transmitted to the next higher AFATDS, the BCD/CORPS AFATDS sends it to the TBMCS.
        2) If the recommendation is to transmit the mission to next higher AFATDS within the Air chain and the option is yellow for coordination. The AFATDS operator accepts the recommendation causing a coordination request to be transmitted to the agency that owns the fire support coordination measure or rule. Further action depends on the coordination response.
            a) If the coordination request is approved, the mission is added to the Current ASL and an AIRSUPREQ message requesting the mission is transmitted to next higher AFATDS up to the TBMCS.
            b) If the coordination request is denied, the mission is placed in the denied icon on the AFATDS current menu bar. The operator OK's the denied mission and the denial is transmitted to the requesting AFATDS.

    c) The AFATDS operator has the option to click the Unsupportable button. This action transmits the mission from the AFATDS to the next higher OPFACS within the command support relationship. This is normally an FSE/FSCC (i.e. J3 Fires AFATDS). That station will process the fire request and determine other available attack assets.

3) If the mission is transmitted to TBMCS, the TBMCS returns an A661 REQTASKSTAT message that indicates the mission status of the request. This status updates the CORPS/BCD AFATDS Current ASL. This status also updates the requesting AFATDS and all The AFATDS within that Air mission chain.

4) When the mission has been completed, a C130 MISREP message is transmitted by TBMCS. Upon receiving this message, the BCD/CORPS AFATDS updates the ASL to indicate the mission status of completed and records the BDA in the mission data. These updates are automatically forwarded to each AFATDS involved in the air mission chain.

NOTE

In Army units the Corps AFATDS would interface with the ASOC for Immediate CAS issues and the BCD AFATDS would interface with the AOC for Immediate Air interdiction issues.

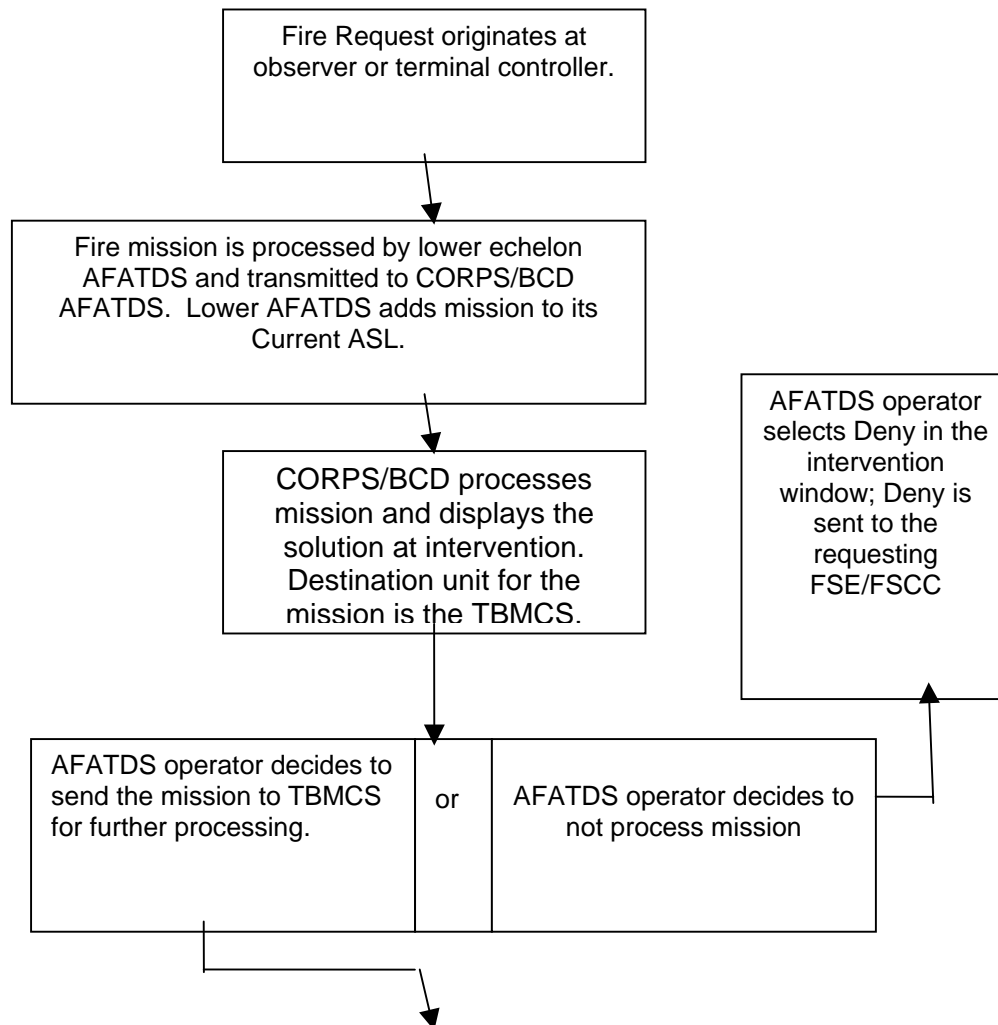5. The diagram below describes the process in graphical form.

Figure 3-1

Figure 3-1 (cont).

AFATDS operator selects OK, Deny is transmitted to requesting AFATDS

Affected agency approves mission.

or

Affect agency denies mission.

Mission is added to DASC/CORPS/BCD Current ASL and transmitted to TBMCS

TBMCS transmits a REQSTASTAT message indicating approval of mission.

AFATDS updates mission status on ASL and transmits update to requesting AFATDS.

TBMCS transmits a MISREP message indicating mission has been flown.

AFATDS updates mission status on ASL and transmits update to requesting AFATDS.
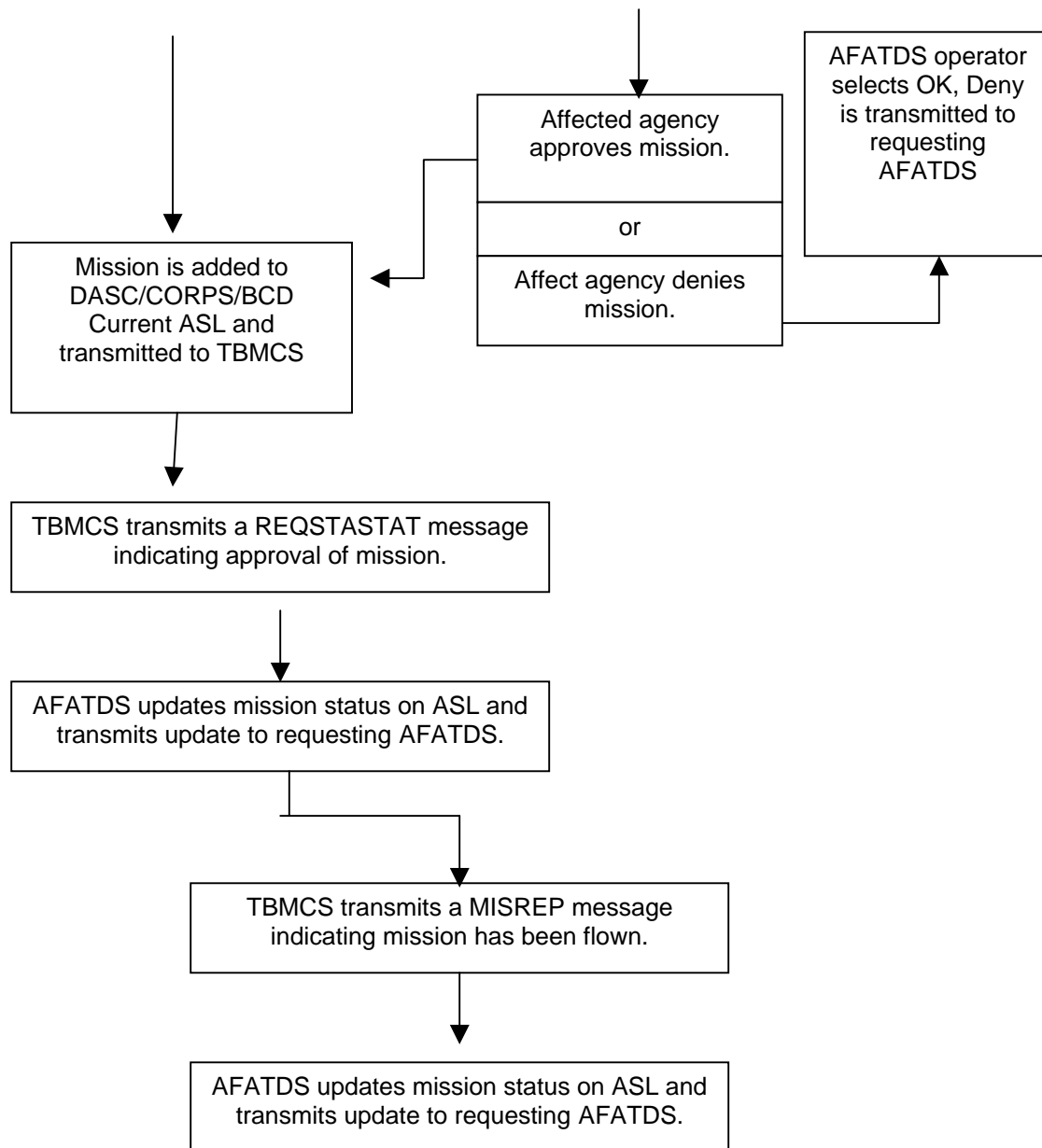
Figure 3-2

6. Guidance, command support relationships and air mission routing at each FSE/FSCC support the immediate air mission process described above. The setup of each FSE is described below as Army/Air Force Setup. The equivalent establishment is described as USMC setup immediately following the Army/Air Force Setup.

Army/Air Force Setup

A mission processed at a BN FSE that is executed as an Air Mission is recommended to the BDE FSE because:
1. The BN FSE performs FS System Level Attack Analysis.
2. The BN FSE specified the BDE FSE in the "Route to" field in the System Attack Parameters for Air.
3. Air Mission Routing indicates Immediate CAS missions Are routed to the BDE FSE.

BN FSE

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters: Air Route to Unit ID: BDE FSE

Air Mission Routing: Immediate CAS: BDE FSE

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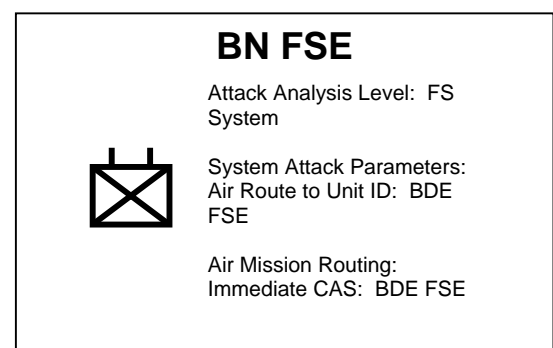
BDE FSE

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters: Air Route to Unit ID: Div TAC

Air Mission Routing: Immediate CAS: Div TAC

An air mission received at the BDE FSE from the BN FSE. The BDE FSE may:
1. Deny the mission. This action sends deny to the BN FSE.
2. Click Accept Recommendation, sending the mission up the air chain to the Division TAC.

DIV TAC

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters: Air Route to Unit ID: Corps FSE

Air Mission Routing: Immediate CAS: Corps FSE Immediate AI: Corps FSE

An air mission received at the DIV TAC from the BDE FSE is received. The DIV TAC may:
1.   Deny the mission. This action sends the denial to the BDE FSE and BN FSE.
2.   Click Accept Recommendation, approving the mission. The Corps FSE receives the mission.

CORPS FSE

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters: Air Route to Unit ID: ASOC

Air Mission Routing: Immediate CAS: ASOC CAS Information Address: BCD Immediate AI: BCD

The Corps FSE receives the air mission. The CORPS FSE may:
1.   Deny the mission. If the mission is denied, all lower AFATDS receive the denial.
2.   Accept the recommendation, approving the mission.

The ASOC receives the air mission
1. TBMCS returns a REQSTATTASK message to approve the immediate Mission.
2. If the Immediate Mission is CAS then the mission is sent to the ASOC from the Corps FSE OPFAC
3. If the Immediate Mission is AI then the mission is sent to the BCD and then to the AOC TBMCS.

ASOC TBMCS
(CAS)

(AI)
AOC TBMCS

USMC Setup

A mission processed at the BN FSCC that is executed as an
Air Mission is recommended to the DASC because:
1.   The BN FSCC performs FS System Level Analysis, and
2.   The BN FSCC has the DASC entered as the
FS System Attack Parameters Air unit, and
3.   Air Mission Routing indicates Immediate CAS missions
Are routed to the DASC and information copies to the REGT .
Note: Though the BN FSCC performs FS System Level
Attack Analysis, the battalion 81mm mortars are examined in
Detailed attack analysis due to the fact that the BN FSCC
commands and is supported by the mortars.

BN FSCC

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters:
Air Route to Unit ID: DASC

Air Mission Routing:
Immediate CAS: DASC
Information Address: REGT
FSCC

REGT FSCC

Attack Analysis Level: FS
System

System Attack Parameters:
Air Route to Unit ID: DASC

Air Mission Routing:
Immediate CAS: DASC
Information address: DIV
FSCC

An air mission received at the REGT FSCC from the BN FSCC is an
information copy. The REGT FSCC may:
1.   Deny the mission. This action transmits the denial to the BN
     FSCC. Because the denial is only transmitted to subordinate
     FSCCs, the DASC must be informed.
2.   Accept the recommendation at intervention, approving the
     mission. This causes an information copy to be transmitted to the
     DIV FSCC.

The REGT FSCC transmits an information copy of
Each air mission to the DIV FSCC as a result of
Air Mission Routing at the REGT FSCC AFATDS.
The DIV FSCC can deny the mission to the REGT FSCC.
If the mission is denied, the DASC must be informed
via free text or voice communications.

DIV FSCC

Attack Analysis Level: FS
System

System Attack Parameters:
Air Route to Unit ID: DASC

Air Mission Routing:
Immediate CAS: DASC
Information Address: None

DASC AFATDS

Attack Analysis Level: FS System

System Attack Parameters:
Air Route to Unit ID: DASC
TBMCS

Air Mission Routing:
Immediate CAS: ASOC TBMCS
Information Address: None

The DASC receives the air mission and produces a green or yellow
option. The DASC either:
1.   Selects Accept Recommendation to send the mission to the
     TBMCS due to air mission routing, or
2.   Selects Deny, sending the mission to the REGT FSCC.

Section II. Immediate Air Mission Procedures.

IM 1. Create an Immediate Air Mission using Initiate Fire Mission

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration and in accordance with chapter 1, create an immediate air mission.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
IM 1: Create an Immediate Air Mission using Initiate Fire Mission		
1.	From AFATDS Current toolbar select Mission Processing > Initiate Fire Mission.	Initiate Fire Mission window displays.
2.	From the Initiate Fire mission window input target data and select analyze target.	IP window populates.
3.	From the AFATDS Current Toolbar select the IP Icon.	Intervention window is displayed.
4.	From the intervention window, view attack options window (on the Intervention Tab)	All available attack options are displayed as green, yellow, red or black gumballs.
5.	Select the Attack Options Tab.	Attack Options tab displays in the Intervention window.
a.	Select Air.	Unit Data populates. Capable Air unit is displayed in the Attack Options window.
b.	Highlight the Unit ID for Air.	Send button activates.
c.	From the Attack Option Tab of the Intervention window select the Send Button.	Intervention window closes. Fire Request is transmitted to the unit selected. ASL that covers the current time period is updated with new ASR.
NOTE		
To view the updated ASR open the current ASL. In the ASL locate the Immediate ASR created. The immediate ASR will be in a Requested Air Status and in an Execute Air Mission State (Reference Chapter 3 Section I overview).		

IM 2. Nominating an Established Target for Immediate Air Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active, with established targets in the database and in accordance with chapter 1, nominate a target as an Immediate Air Mission.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	**IM 2. Nominating a Established Target for immediate Air.**	
1.	From the AFATDS JMTK Current Map display highlight target that will be nominated for Immediate Air with the left (number one) trackball button.	Target graphic highlights (white).
a.	With cursor over the highlighted target select the right (Three) trackball button and hold it down.	Dropdown menu appears under cursor.
b.	From the Dropdown menu select Nominate As Air Target.	Select ASL window appears.
2.	From the Select ASL window highlight the ASL covering the current time period.	The OK button in the Select ASL window enables.
a.	From the Select ASL window select the OK button.	Air Mission Information window displays.
3.	From the Air Mission Information window change the mission classification to Air Interdiction or Close Air Support. Change the request type to Immediate.	If Close Air Support is selected the Msn Type will default to Close Air Support. The Msn Type will default to Attack if Air Interdiction is selected. Attack is used to designate a target as a Time Critical Target. This should be changed to Air interdiction.
a.	After additional target data is input into the ASR select the OK button.	Air information window closes. IP Icon populates.
4.	Select the IP Icon.	Intervention window displays.
5.	From the intervention window accept the recommendation.	Intervention window closes. ASR in sent to higher OPFAC as an OTF.

IM 3. Creating an Immediate ASR in an ASL.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active and in accordance with chapter 1, create an immediate air mission in from a current ASL.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
IM 3. Creating an Immediate ASR in an ASL.		
1.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Target > Workspace Or The "Tgt" Icon folder icon third from right.	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window displays.
2.	From the Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window highlight the ASL covering the current time period. With cursor over highlighted ASL select the three button (far right) on the trackball.	Dropdown menu displays.
a.	From the dropdown menu select open.	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window changes to Target List: ASL name / Current displays. Targeting information associated with ASL displays. Create new Mission (first from the left) enables.
3.	From the Target List: ASL name / Current window select Target > New Or Select the Create New Mission Icon, First from left side.	Dropdown menu listing 7 air mission types is displayed.
a.	From the dropdown menu select the Immediate Air Mission type (Fires), Close Air Support of Air interdiction.	Air Mission Information window displays.
b.	From the Air Mission information window input the target data and select the Send button.	Air Mission Information window closes. Air Support Request is sent to the Action Addressee listed in Air Mission Routing.

IM 4. Process a Time Critical Target as an Air Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active process a Time Critical Target as an air mission.

Step	Action	Result/Explanation
	**Procedure IM 4. Process a Time Critical Target as an Air Mission.**	
1.	From the AFATDS Current toolbar select Target > Workspace Or The "Tgt" Icon folder icon third from right.	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window displays.
2.	From the Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window highlight the ASL covering the current time period. With cursor over highlighted ASL select the three button (far right) on the trackball.	Dropdown menu displays.
a.	From the dropdown menu select open.	Target List: CURRENT ACTIVE TARGET LIST /Current window changes to Target List: ASL name / Current displays. Targeting information associated with ASL displays. Create new Mission (first from the left) enables.
3.	From the Target List: ASL name / Current window select Target > New. Or Select the Create New Mission Icon, First from left side.	Dropdown menu listing 7 air mission types is displayed.
a.	From the dropdown menu select Air Interdiction.	Air Mission Information window displays. Air information window defaults to Mission Classification and Mission type of Air Interdiction.
b.	From the Air Mission Information window change the Request Type to Immediate. Enter additional Target Data.	Mission Type changes to Attack. Mission type of Attack will prompt the TBMCS when receiving the AIRSUPREQ to parse the message to the Time Critical Target Folder for action.
c.	From the Air Mission Information window select the Send button.	IP is on the immediate request populates the IP Icon. IP is not set the immediate request is sent to the action addressee listed in the Air Mission routing table.

Procedure IM 4. Process a Time Critical Target as an Air Mission.
NOTE
AIRSUPREQ is transmitted to TBMCS. The answer to the TCT Immediate Air request will come back to the top AFATDS in the air chain as a GENADMIN message with the mission specifics. *The top AFATDS in the Air chain would manually approve or deny the request and send the GENADMIN message to the requesting OPFAC.*

IM 5. Print Briefing for an Air Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation that is activated and with a Current communications configuration active a working printer and an Air Support List, print an Air Support Request for briefing.

IM 5. Print Briefing for an Air Mission.		
Step	Action	Result/Explanation
1.	From the Target List: ASL name /Current window highlight the ASR to be printed.	Target > Air Actions dropdown selections enable.
a.	From the Target List: ASL name /Current window select Target > Air Actions > Print briefing.	Air Crew Mission briefing is printed.

Chapter 4. Non-Fires Missions.

How to use this chapter. Chapter 4 describes the creation of non-fires missions at AFATDS. These procedures are applicable to both planned nominations as well as immediate requests.

Section I. Overview of the Non-Fires Mission Processing

1. AFATDS allows the creation of five non-fires air missions. These missions are:
    a. Reconnaissance
    b. Electronic Warfare
    c. Airdrop
    d. Assault Support
    e. Medical Evacuation.

2. Non-fires missions can be added to the ASL as nominations to the ATO cycle or they may be created as immediate air requests.
    a. Immediate non-fires request will populate the Air Mission Information Icon on the AFATDS Current Toolbar. Selecting the Air Mission Information Icon will display the Immediate Air Intervention window. These actions will only occur if the OPFAC has its intervention boxes checked in the Air Mission Routing window (See chapter 1, procedure P3 Establish Air mission routing and intervention Point Criteria for Immediate Air Missions).

3. The non-fires mission requests can be transmitted to TBMCS. At TBMCS these missions can be received but they are not added to the air operations database, as are CAS and AI missions received from AFATDS. Therefore, non-fires missions require manual processing at the TBMCS. TBMCS stores the non-fires type missions received in folders that a operator must access to action.

Section II. Non-Fires Mission Procedures.

NF1. Create a Reconnaissance Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed, with an existing ASL stored create a reconnaissance mission.

Procedure NF1. Create a Reconnaissance Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Targets>Target Workspace Or On the AFATDS current toolbar click the TGT folder icon.	The Target Lists window displays.
2.	Select the switch to the left of the Current folder.	Sub-folders display.
3.	Highlight the ASL> third mouse button> highlight open.	ASL list opens

4.	Click Target>New>Reconnaissance Or Click Create New Mission icon on the tool bar>Reconnaissance.	The Air Mission Information window opens.
a.	Click Mission Start Time field and type the date/time group the mission is required.	Start time will default to the start time of the ASL.
b.	Click the Mission Location field and type the grid the mission will be requested for.	
5.	Click the Recce sub-folder.	The Recce portion of the Air Mission Information window displays.
6.	Select the coverage mode required, imagery type and qualifier.	Allows the operator to specify the product type requested. Coordination with your friendly S-2 or IO staff officer can help in determining the best product type to request.
7.	Select the type, Product code, Report Type, number of products, Addressee, print scale, Max days prior and Latest Time required.	The Addressee allows the operator to specify where the information requested should be returned. (an e-mail address can be placed here)
8.	Select Request information or Target Information.	
a.	Request information selected the Category and Purpose field's display.	For example the operator could select a Category of Route Reconnaissance and a Purpose of Attack Planning Weapon Recommendation.
b.	Target information selected the Code, Essential Elements and Item field's display.	Essential Elements is a 10 alphanumeric field. Item is a 9 numeric field. For example the operator could select Code of Defensive Positions, Essential Element of MG Loc.
9.	Click the Friendly Position sub-folder	
a.	Select New	Friendly Position information displays in the Air mission information window.

b.	Operator inputs Friendly Position Marking, color, Nearest Friendly Unit, and Last known time then selects the Add button.	Friendly Position information populates the Air Mission Information window.
10.	From the Air mission information window select the OK button.	Preplanned ASL the non fires ASR is added to the ASL in a created state. Immediate ASR the mission populates the Air Mission information icon for Action if intervention points are set or is transmitted to the OPFAC specified in the air mission routing window.

NOTE
The Table 4-1, Appendix A relates the fields to entries in the AIRSUPREQ message that is sent to TBMCS.

NF2. Create an Electronic Warfare Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed, with an existing ASL stored create an electronic warfare mission.

Procedure NF2. Create an Electronic Warfare Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Targets>Target Workspace Or On the AFATDS current toolbar click the TGT folder icon.	The Target Lists window displays.
2.	Select the switch to the left of the Current folder.	Sub-folders display.
3.	Highlight the ASL> third mouse button> highlight open.	ASL list opens
4.	Click Target>New>Electric Warfare Or Click Create New Mission icon on the tool bar> Electric Warfare.	The Air Mission Information window opens.
5.	Click Mission Start Time field and type the date/time group the mission is required.	Start time will default to the start time of the ASL.

6.	Select the EW sub-folder.	EW information displays in the Air Mission information window.
7.	Operator selects Emitter or Emitter type.	
a.	Select Emitter and ECM Technique.	Emitter field is 10 alphanumeric field. ECM Technique is a dropdown field.
b.	Select the Emitter Type, Radio/Radar Function and ECM Technique.	Emitter Type is a dropdown menu. Radio/Radar Function is a dropdown menu. ECM Technique is a dropdown menu.
8.	Operator selects Emitter Frequencies or ECM Frequencies.	Frequency information should be coordinated with the IO staff officer or your friendly all knowing S-2.
9.	Click the Friendly Position sub-folder	
a.	Select New	Friendly Position information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator inputs Friendly Position Marking, color, Nearest Friendly Unit, and Last known time then selects the Add button.	Friendly Position information populates the Air Mission Information window.
10.	From the Air mission information window select the OK button.	Preplanned ASL the non fires ASR is added to the ASL in a created state. Immediate ASR the mission populates the Air Mission information icon for Action if intervention points are set or is transmitted to the OPFAC specified in the air mission routing window.
NOTE *Additional fields are entered as required. The Table 4-2 relates the fields to entries in the AIRSUPREQ message that is sent to TBMCS.*		

NF3. Create an Airdrop Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed, with an existing ASL stored create an airdrop mission.

Procedure NF3. Create an Airdrop Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Targets>Target Workspace Or On the AFATDS current toolbar click the TGT folder icon.	The Target Lists window displays.

2.	Select the switch to the left of the Current folder.	Sub-folders display.
3.	Highlight the ASL> third mouse button> highlight open.	ASL list opens
4.	Click Target>New>Airdrop Or Click Create New Mission icon on the tool bar> Airdrop.	The Air Mission Information window opens.
a.	Click Mission Start Time field and type the date/time group the mission is required.	
b.	Click the Mission Location field and type the grid the mission will occur.	
5.	Select the Friendly Positions subfolder.	
a.	Select New	Friendly Position information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator inputs Friendly Position Marking, color, Nearest Friendly Unit, and Last known time then selects the Add button.	Friendly Position information populates the Air Mission Information window.
6.	Select the Drop Zones subfolder.	
a.	Select New	Drop zone information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator inputs Location, Length, Width, Run in Heading, Leading Edge distance, Friendly Position Marker and Color. Select OK or Add of additional Drop zones are required to be input.	Drop Zone information populates the Air Mission Information window.
7.	Select the Landing Zones subfolder	
a.	Select New	Landing Zone information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator selects Name or Callsign radial and inputs name, Position marking, Color, Location, primary Freq, Secondary Freq, Enemy Action and Last known time. Select OK or Add of additional Landing zones are required to be input.	Landing Zone information populates the Air Mission Information window.

8.	Select the Passenger Cargo subfolder	
a.	Select New Passenger	New Passenger information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment. Select OK or Add of additional Passenger are required to be input.	Passenger information populates the Air Mission Information window.
c.	Select the New Cargo	Common information and Cargo information data displays in the Air mission information window.
d.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment.	
e.	Operator selects Classification Helo Load, Single Dagger required, Size, width, length, weight, Net. Explosive weight and hazardous Cargo Designator. Select OK or Add of additional Cargo are required to be input.	New Cargo information populates the Air Mission Information window.
9.	From the Air mission information window select the OK button.	Preplanned ASL the non fires ASR is added to the ASL in a created state. Immediate ASR the mission populates the Air Mission information icon for Action if intervention points are set or is transmitted to the OPFAC specified in the air mission routing window.
NOTE *Additional fields are entered as required. The Table 4-3 relates the fields to entries in the AIRSUPREQ message that is sent to TBMCS.*		

NF4. Create an Assault Support Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed, with an existing ASL stored create an airdrop warfare mission.

Procedure NF4 Create an Assault Support Mission		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Targets>Target Workspace Or On the AFATDS current toolbar click the TGT folder icon.	The Target Lists window displays.

2.	Select the switch to the left of the Current folder.	Sub-folders display.
3.	Highlight the ASL> third mouse button> highlight open.	ASL list opens
4.	Click Target>New>Assault Support Or Click Create New Mission icon on the tool bar> Assault Support.	The Air Mission Information window opens.
a.	Click Mission Start Time field and type the date/time group the mission is required.	
b.	Click the Mission Location field and type the grid the mission will occur.	
5.	Select the Friendly Positions subfolder.	
a.	Select New	Friendly Position information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator inputs Friendly Position Marking, color, Nearest Friendly Unit, and Last known time then selects the Add button.	Friendly Position information populates the Air Mission Information window.
6.	Select the Landing Zones subfolder	
a.	Select New	Landing Zone information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator selects Name or Callsign radial and inputs name, Position marking, Color, Location, primary Freq, Secondary Freq, Enemy Action and Last known time. Select OK or Add of additional Landing zones are required to be input.	Landing Zone information populates the Air Mission Information window.
7.	Select the Passenger Cargo subfolder	
a.	Select New Passenger	New Passenger information displays in the Air mission information window.

b.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment. Select OK or Add of additional Passenger are required to be input.	Passenger information populates the Air Mission Information window.
c.	Select the New Cargo	Common information and Cargo information data displays in the Air mission information window.
d.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment.	
e.	Operator selects Classification Helo Load, Single Dagger required, Size, width, length, weight, Net. Explosive weight and hazardous Cargo Designator. Select OK or Add of additional Cargo are required to be input.	New Cargo information populates the Air Mission Information window.
8.	From the Air mission information window select the OK button.	Preplanned ASL the non-fires ASR is added to the ASL in a created state. Immediate ASR the mission populates the Air Mission information icon for Action if intervention points are set or is transmitted to the OPFAC specified in the air mission routing window.
	NOTE *Additional fields are entered as required. The Table 4-4 relates the fields to entries in the AIRSUPREQ message that is sent to TBMCS.*	

NF5. Create a Medical Evacuation Mission.

Conditions: Given an AFATDS workstation this is powered, with AFATDS started, activated and with the current situation displayed, with an existing ASL stored create a medical evacuation warfare mission.

Procedure NF5. Create a Medical Evacuation Mission.		
Step	**Action**	**Result/Explanation**
1.	Click Targets>Target Workspace Or On the AFATDS current toolbar click the TGT folder icon.	The Target Lists window displays.
2.	Select the switch to the left of the Current folder.	Sub-folders display.
3.	Highlight the ASL> third mouse button> highlight open.	ASL list opens

4.	Click Target>New>Medical Evacuation Or Click Create New Mission icon on the tool bar> Medical Evacuation	The Air Mission Information window opens.
a.	Click Mission Start Time field and type the date/time group the mission is required.	
b.	Click the Mission Location field and type the grid the mission will occur.	
5.	Select the Friendly Positions subfolder.	
a.	Select New	Friendly Position information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator inputs Friendly Position Marking, color, Nearest Friendly Unit, and Last known time then selects the Add button.	Friendly Position information populates the Air Mission Information window.
6.	Select the Landing Zones subfolder	
a.	Select New	Landing Zone information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator selects Name or Callsign radial and inputs name, Position marking, Color, Location, primary Freq, Secondary Freq, Enemy Action and Last known time. Select OK or Add of additional Landing zones are required to be input.	Landing Zone information populates the Air Mission Information window.
7.	Select the Passenger Cargo subfolder	
a.	Select New Passenger	New Passenger information displays in the Air mission information window.
b.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment. Select OK or Add of additional Passenger are required to be input.	Passenger information populates the Air Mission Information window.
c.	Select the New Cargo	Common information and Cargo information data displays in the Air mission information window.

d.	Operator selects Type, Quantity, Hoist required, On-Load Location Time, Off-Load Location, time, and Support equipment.	
e.	Operator selects Classification Helo Load, Single Dagger required, Size, width, length, weight, Net. Explosive weight and hazardous Cargo Designator. Select OK or Add of additional Cargo are required to be input.	New Cargo information populates the Air Mission Information window.
8.	From the Air mission information window select the OK button.	Preplanned ASL the non-fires ASR is added to the ASL in a created state. Immediate ASR the mission populates the Air Mission information icon for Action if intervention points are set or is transmitted to the OPFAC specified in the air mission routing window.
	NOTE *Additional fields are entered as required. The Table 4-5 relates the fields to entries in the AIRSUPREQ message that is sent to TBMCS.*	

Appendix A.

1. The air support list window contains all air missions and air target nominations for a given period. Normally, an ASL is created for each ATO day. That ASL becomes the current ASL when the start time (corresponding to the beginning of the ATO period) passes.

2. The ASL window is displayed by clicking Targets > Workspace or selecting the "Tgt" Icon (third from the right). Select the switch to the left of the Current folder to expand the list. From the expanded current folder list highlight the ASL to be viewed. Right click or Three Button the highlighted ASL and from the dropdown box that is displayed, select Open. The ASL is now displayed as per figure 2-1. Figure 2-1 and Table 2-1 describe the ASL window.
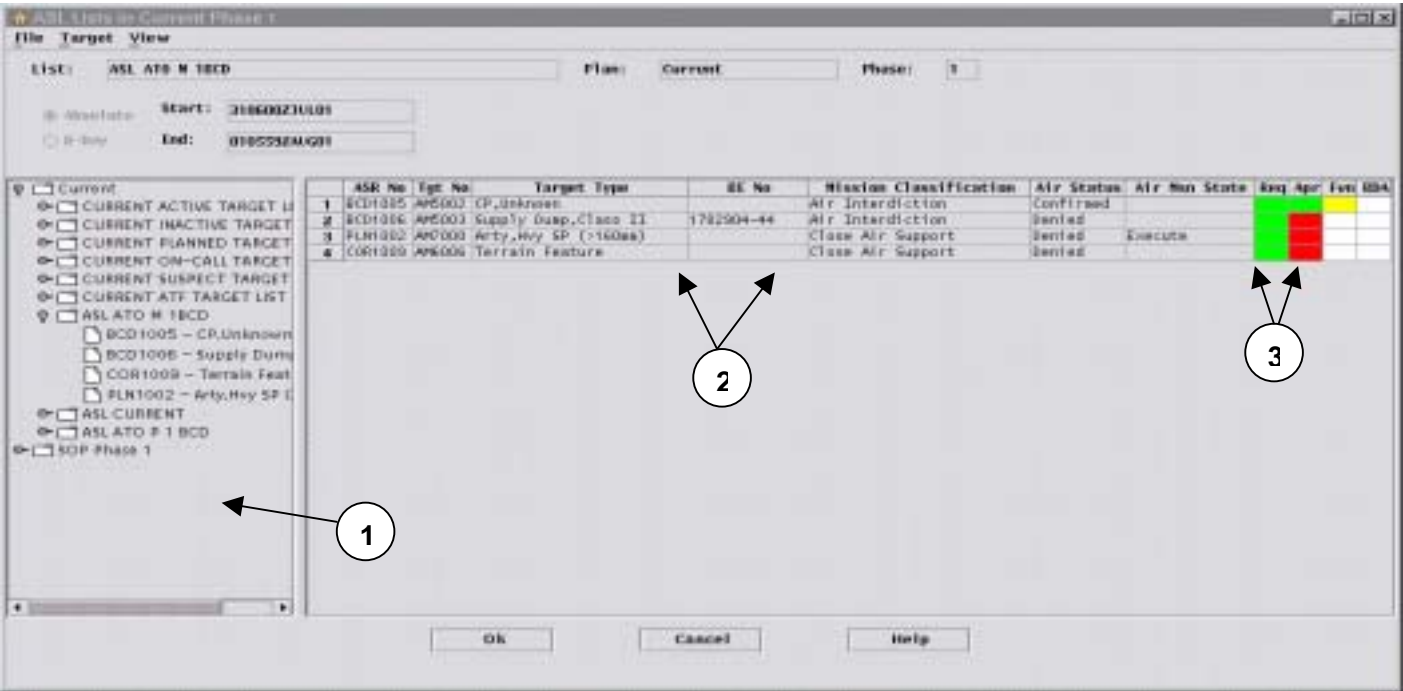
Figure 2- 1. The ASL Window.

Table A-1.

Table A-1. The ASL Window		
Step	Figure 2-1 Number or Element	Description
A	1	The Target Lists Pane of the ASL window displays all targets lists currently stored at the AFATDS. These are divided into folders for each plan (in this case, Current and SOP).

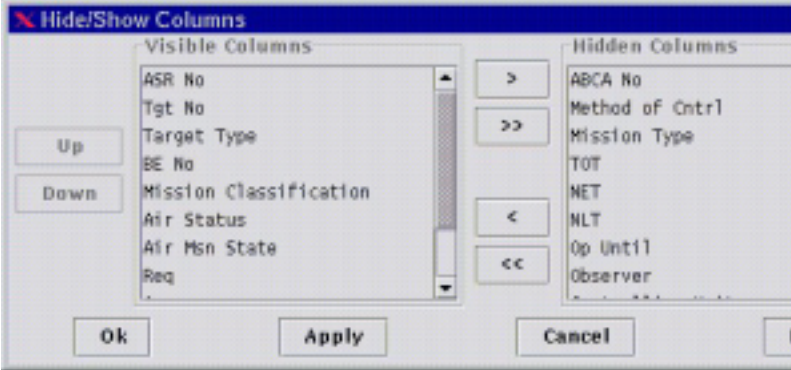**Table A-1. The ASL Window (cont).**

B		Each plan has a switch that expands the view, displaying more detailed data. Left clicking the switch on a plan turns the switch to point down and displays target list folders. Clicking a target list folder displays individual targets in the list as documents, vice folders. Clicking a downward-pointing switch changes the display to the next lesser degree of detail, progressively closing lists displayed.
C	2	Target data for each nominated target or mission is displayed in summary form. - The columns can be ordered alpha-numerically by double-clicking the column headings. - The columns displayed can be changed and their order altered by selecting View, Selected fields**.** This action opens the Hide/Show Columns window displayed below. Selecting column headings in the Visible Columns and Hidden Column lists are a display of the column headings. Selections on the lists may be moved from hidden to displayed using the single arrow buttons. Double arrow buttons move all headings. The Apply button applies the changes made to the ASL window but leaves the Hide/Show Columns window open. The OK button applies changes and closes the Hide/Show Columns window. (Note: To group select, click the first column heading and then press shift and click the last selection. All column headings between are selected.) - The order of the columns can be changed by clicking the column heading in the Visible Columns list and clicking the Up or Down button. This action moves the selected column one position left or right (up or down) for each click.
D	3	The Req (requested), Apr (approved), Fwn (flown) and BDA (battle damage assessment received) columns are not displayed by default but can be added (see 2 above). These change from white (no status) to yellow (pending response) to green for a positive and red for a negative or denied response.

Table A-1. The ASL Window (cont).

E	Menu selection View, Filter	Displays the Filter window. The Filter window is used to assign filter parameters the, when applied, cause the ASL window to display only targets or missions that meet the filter criteria.
	Button: ASR No	When selected, displays a list of column headings.
	Button: Contain	Can be selected and changed to Matches. Button applies to text typed in the field to the right. This causes the selected column to be filtered for text containing or matching that typed.
	Button: Add New Filter	Allows additional filters to be created.
	Button: All of the Above, Button: Any of the Above	One of these is selected to filter the ASL for targets matching all filters (All of the Above) or any targets that match at least one filter (Any of the Above).
	Button: Apply	Applies the filter criteria causing the ASL to display only matching targets.
	Button: OK	Closes the Filter window and causes the ASL to display *all* targets. Filter criteria are only applied while the Filter window is open.

Table A-2

Table A-2. MIDB Enemy Unit Operational Status Code	
Code	Status
CEL	Capability of Emergency Launch
LIM	Operations, Limited
NOP	Operations, Non-operational
OPR	Operations, Operational
P	Operations, Peacetime
PW	Operations, Peacetime and Wartime
W	Operations, Wartime
RD0	Ready, 0 - NFI. Ready, But the Degree of Readiness Cannot be Determined.
RD1	Ready, 1 - Fully. Fully Capable of Carrying Out All Mission Requirements and / or Has 75 - 100% of Wartime
RD2	Ready, 2 - Substantially. Capable of Carrying Out Most Mission Requirements But Has Significant Degradation
RD3	Ready, 3 - Marginally. Capable of Carrying Out Limited Mission Requirements But Has Substantial Equipment
RD4	Ready, 4 - Not. Extensive Degradation Due to Personnel and Equipment Problems and is Not capable of performing its mission satisfactorily and / or has 0-24% of wartime authorized equipment on-hand.
RD5	Ready, 5 - Not Immediately. Used Primarily by Naval Analysts to Indicate that a Unit is Not Ready for operations but could be made ready on short notice.
RES	Reserve. No Preparation Required for Operation.
SRV	Serviceable
SF1	Shifts, 1 Work Shift
SF2	Shifts, 2 Work Shifts
SF3	Shifts, 3 Work Shifts
STR	Storage. Preparation Required Prior to Operation.
O	Other. Explain in Remarks.
U	Unknown
X	Not Applicable
Z	Inconclusive Analysis

Table A-3.

Table A-3. MIDB Enemy Unit Function/Role Codes.	
CODE	Function/Role
CIV	Civilian
CTF	Combat Task Force
DIP	Diplomatic
CHQ	Headquarters, Combat Unit
MHQ	Headquarters, Main
IND	Industrial
JUD	Judiciary
MIL	Military
COM	Military, Combat Element
CSU	Military, Combat Support

Table A-3. MIDB Enemy Unit Function/Role Codes(cont).	
CMD	Military, Command Element
INS	Military, Insurgents
SVS	Military, Service Support
POL	Political
ACP	Post, Alternate Command
FCP	Post, Forward Command
MCP	Post, Main Command
RCP	Post, Rear Command
UCP	Post, Unknown Command
REL	Religious
SCI	Scientific
O	Other. Explain In Remarks.
U	Unknown
Z	Inconclusive Analysis

Table A-4.

Table A-4. MIDB Enemy Unit Echelon Codes	
Code	Echelon
COLA	Administration Colonial
ASSR	Administration, Autonomous Republic (FSU Only)
DADM	Administration, District
MADM	Administration, Municipal
NOAD	Administration, National Okrug
OADM	Administration, Oblast
PREA	Administration, Prefecture
PROA	Administration, Provincial
RADM	Administration, Regional
SSRA	Administration, Republic (FSU Only)
SARM	Administration, State
TADM	Administration, Territorial
A	Army
AA	Army, Air
AF	Army, Field
AG	Army, Group
AI	Army, Independent
THTA	Army, Theater
AUTH	Authority
BASE	Base
BN	Battalion
BNI	Battalion, Independent
BTY	Battery
BTYI	Battery Independent
BT	Binh Tram
BDE	Brigade
BDEI	Brigade, Independent
CTR	Center
CS	Chief Of Staff
VCS	Chief Of Staff, Vice Or Deputy
HOS	Chief Or Head Of State

Table A-4. MIDB Enemy Unit Echelon Codes (cont).

CMD	Command
ABC	Command, Air Force Base
CZ	Command, Communications Zone
JOIN	Command, Joint
NAC	Command, National Army
NHC	Command, National High
NADC	Command, Nato Air Defense
NCMD	Command, Naval
NBC	Command, Naval Base
PAC	Command, Paramilitary Aviation
PROV	Command, Provincial
RES	Command, Research or Experimental Base
SC	Command, Sector
SR	Command, Sub-Region
SAL	Command, Supreme Allied
SHC	Command, Supreme High
UCMD	Command, Unified
UAC	Command, Unified Army
CINC	Commander In Chief
COM	Committee
CC	Committee, Central
CO	Company
COI	Company, Independent
CPS	Corps
CPSI	Corps, Independent
CREW	Crew
DEPT	Department
DET	Detachment
DETI	Detachment, Independent
DIR	Directorate
DIST	District
ADD	District, Air Defense
MD	District, Military
ND	District, Naval
DIV	Division
DIVI	Division, Independent
ELEM	Element
DSE	Element, Detached Staff
FELM	Element, Forward
RELM	Element, Rear
TELM	Element, Task
OFF	Federal / Governmental Office
FAF	Fleet Air Force
FLET	Fleet, Major
NFLT	Fleet, Numbered
FLT	Flight
FLOT	Flotilla
FORC	Force
HCF	Force, High Command Of (Theater Command)
TF	Force, Task

Table A-4. MIDB Enemy Unit Echelon Codes (cont).

FRNT	Front
GAR	Garrison
GHS	General Staff
GRP	Group
GPFO	Group Of Forces
GPFR	Group Of Fronts (Wartime)
TG	Group, Task
ADHQ	Headquarters, Air Defense
ADZ	Headquarters, Air Defense Zone
AFHQ	Headquarters, Air Force
ARHQ	Headquarters, Army
AH	Headquarters, Aviation
BDHQ	Headquarters, Border District
CDHQ	Headquarters, Civil Defense
CGHQ	Headquarters, Coast Guard
GHQ	Headquarters, General
MSHQ	Headquarters, Major Service
MTHQ	Headquarters, Maritime
MDHQ	Headquarters, Military District
ADNH	Headquarters, National Air Defense
NAF	Headquarters, National Air Force
ADNA	Headquarters, National Army
NDHQ	Headquarters, National Defense
NNC	Headquarters, National Naval
NAHQ	Headquarters, Naval Air
NFHQ	Headquarters, Numbered Fleet
PMHQ	Headquarters, Paramilitary Command
PHQ	Headquarters, Police / Customs
RHQ	Headquarters, Region
SCHQ	Headquarters, Sector
TAC	Headquarters, Tactical Aviation
MED	Hospital / Medical Facility
IG	Inspector General
JUN	Junta, National Military Governing Body
KOMD	Komendatura
MB	Military Branch
DC	Military, Defense Council
CBNT	Ministry, Cabinet Level
MOD	Ministry, Defense
MIN	Ministry, Government
MOI	Ministry, Interior
NA	National Agency
NB	National Bureau
NPC	National Political Or Party Chairman
OTRY	OTRYAD
PTL	Patrol
PLT	Platoon
POL	Politburo
PC	Port Captaincy, Military And-Or Civilian
POST	Post

Table A-4. MIDB Enemy Unit Echelon Codes (cont).

RGT	Regiment
RGTI	Regiment, Independent
RCT	Regimental Combat Team
MR	Region, Military
NR	Region, Naval / Maritime
SCL	School / Military Academy / Training Center
SCI	Scientific / Research Academy / Institution (Not Military School)
SCT	Secretariat
SEC	Section
NMF	Service (National Military Force)
SHIP	Ship / Vessel
SQD	Squad
SQ	Squadron
SQI	Squadron, Independent
STA	Station
SSCT	Subsecretariat
TM	Team
THTR	Theater
TP	Troop
UNT	Unit
CDU	Unit, Civil Defense
FSU	Unit, Foreign Service
LU	Unit, Liaison
MU	Unit, Military Services
POLU	Unit, Political
PU	Unit, Provincial
STN	Unit, Station
TSKU	Unit, Task
WNG	Wing
YO	Youth Organization
ZAST	Zastrova
ZNE	Zone
NZ	Zone, Naval
O	Other. Explain In Remarks.
U	Unknown
X	Not Applicable
Z	Inconclusive Analysis

Table 4-1

Table 4-1 Recce Mission Entries	
AFATDS field	**AIRSUPREQ message field**
ASL Start and End times.	PERIOD
ASR Number	REQNO
Type	MSNTYPE
Mission Start	MSTART
Mission End	MSTOP
Sorties	SR
Mission Location Type	LOCTYP
Mission Location	LOCN
Mission location Altitude	ALT
Air Control Information Type	CONT
Callsign	CALLSIGN
Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ
Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ
Report in Point	REPIN
Coverage Type	TYPCOV
Imagery Type	IMGTYP
Qualifier	IMQ
Coverage Mode	CM
Category/Purpose/Item	TGTCOD
Addressee	DELADR
Report Type	RPTREQ
Number of products	QTY
Product Code	RECPD
Last time required	LTIOV
Print Scale	SCALE
Max Days Prior	1

Table 4-2

Table 4-2 Electronic Warfare Mission Entries	
AFATDS field	**AIRSUPREQ message field**
ASL Start and End times.	PERIOD
ASR Number	REQNO
Type	MSNTYPE
Priority and Precedence	PR
Mission Start	MSTART
Mission End	MSTOP
Sorties	SR
Mission Location Type	LOCTYP
Mission Location	LOCN
Mission location Altitude	ALT
Air Control Information Type	CONT
0Callsign	CALLSIGN
Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ
Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ
Report in Point	REPIN
Emitter or Emitter Type	EMITTYP

Table 4-2 Electronic Warfare Mission Entries (cont).

AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
Lower Frequency	LOWFRQ
Upper frequency	UPFRQ
ECM Technique	EA-TECQ
Protected Frequency	FREQ
Type	FRQTYP
Report Type	RPTREQ

Table 4-3

Table 4-3. Airdrop Mission	
AFATDS field	**AIRSUPREQ message field**
ASL Start and End times.	PERIOD
ASR Number	REQNO
Type	MSNTYPE
Priority and Precedence	PR
Mission Start	MSTART
Mission End	MSTOP
Sorties	SR
Aircraft	ACTYP
Mission Location Type	LOCTYP
Mission Location	LOCN
Mission location Altitude	ALT
Air Control Information Type	CONT
Callsign	CALLSIGN
Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ
Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ
Report in Point	REPIN
Nearest Friendly Unit	FRCORD
Last Known Time	TIMPOS
LZ Callsign or Name	CNTCS
LZ Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ-PHN
LZ Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ-PHN
Friendly Position Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
LZ Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
Location	LOCN
Enemy Action	LSST
Last Known	ASOF
Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Quantity	QTY
Hoist Required	H
On-load Location	ONLOC
Time	ONTIME
Off-Load Location	OFFLOC
Time	OFFTIME
Helo Load	EX-IN
Size	CARGOSZ
Width	WDTH

Table 4-3. Airdrop Mission (cont).

AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
Weight	CARGOWT
Length	LGTH
Net Explosive Weight	NEW
Height	HEIGHT
Hazardous Cargo Designator	HZD
Single Dagger	SD
Passenger Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Special Equipment	SPTEQ

Table 4-4.

Table 4-4. Air Support Mission	
AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
ASL Start and End times.	PERIOD
ASR Number	REQNO
Type	MSNTYPE
Priority and Precedence	PR
Mission Start	MSTART
Mission End	MSTOP
Sorties	SR
Aircraft	ACTYP
Mission Location Type	LOCTYP
Mission Location	LOCN
Mission location Altitude	ALT
Air Control Information Type	CONT
Callsign	CALLSIGN
Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ
Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ
Report in Point	REPIN
Nearest Friendly Unit	FRCORD
Last Known Time	TIMPOS
LZ Callsign or Name	CNTCS
LZ Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ-PHN
LZ Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ-PHN
Friendly Position Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
LZ Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
Location	LOCN
Enemy Action	LSST
Last Known	ASOF
Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Quantity	QTY
Hoist Required	H
On-load Location	ONLOC
Time	ONTIME
Off-Load Location	OFFLOC
Time	OFFTIME
Helo Load	EX-IN

Table 4-4. Air Support Mission (cont).

AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
Size	CARGOSZ
Width	WDTH
Weight	CARGOWT
Length	LGTH
Net Explosive Weight	NEW
Height	HEIGHT
Hazardous Cargo Designator	HZD
Single Dagger	SD
Passenger Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Special Equipment	SPTEQ

Table 4-5.

Table 4-5. Medical Evacuation Mission	
AFATDS field	**AIRSUPREQ message field**
AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
ASL Start and End times.	PERIOD
ASR Number	REQNO
Type	MSNTYPE
Priority and Precedence	PR
Mission Start	MSTART
Mission End	MSTOP
Sorties	SR
Aircraft	ACTYP
Mission Location Type	LOCTYP
Mission Location	LOCN
Mission location Altitude	ALT
Air Control Information Type	CONT
Callsign	CALLSIGN
Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ
Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ
Report in Point	REPIN
Nearest Friendly Unit	FRCORD
Last Known Time	TIMPOS
LZ Callsign or Name	CNTCS
LZ Primary Frequency	PRIFRQ-PHN
LZ Secondary Frequency	SECFRQ-PHN
Friendly Position Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
LZ Marking	MRKING
Color	COLOR
Location	LOCN
Enemy Action	LSST
Last Known	ASOF
Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Quantity	QTY
Hoist Required	H
On-load Location	ONLOC

AFATDS field	AIRSUPREQ message field
Table 4-5. Medical Evacuation Mission (cont).	
Time	ONTIME
Off-Load Location	OFFLOC
Time	OFFTIME
Helo Load	EX-IN
Size	CARGOSZ
Width	WDTH
Weight	CARGOWT
Length	LGTH
Net Explosive Weight	NEW
Height	HEIGHT
Hazardous Cargo Designator	HZD
Single Dagger	SD
Passenger Cargo Type	LOADTYP
Special Equipment	SPTEQ